

مكزي من الاصل

Heath speech makes it clear he plans to stay

Major speech to a party rally, Heath last night made it clear, political Staff writes, that he is inclined not to bow to critics of leadership and intends to continue to head the Conservative when the inquest on the electoral defeat has ended. Speaking in Worcester, Mr Heath accused Labour of regaining power by electoral bribes and trickery, adding: "If we keep on telling the truth, then I believe it will not be long before we are able to turn this defeat into victory."

Labour 'won by trickery'

Within his own party ranks for a philosophical switch to the right, Mr Heath stuck close to the middle ground he has chosen as the way for the Conservative Party if it wants to resume power. His speech clearly was partly aimed at stiffening the resolve of those of his supporters who may be wavering in the heat of the leadership battle. Mr Heath declared: "If we now remain true to ourselves, if we keep on telling the truth, then I believe that it will not be long before we are able to turn this defeat into victory. It is one thing for the Labour Party to smother the truth for a few weeks of an election campaign. It is quite another to suppress it for a year, for two years, for the lifetime of a Parliament. Although his speech sometimes took on the tone of a sermon, Mr Heath said that ahead lay a period of austerity and of sacrifices—a period which could bring the divisions within the country to a pitch of violent bitterness if we did not make unity at home a prime objective. He said: "As an Opposition, we have a duty to take what action we can to prevent the Government from forcing through divisive measures. We will resist the further nationalization of British industry to the utmost. We will resist the destruction of grammar schools with all our energy. We will fight with every parliamentary weapon to prevent the constitutional outrage being perpetrated over Clay Cross. We will resist the use of the economic crisis as a blind for the introduction of new socialist taxes irrelevant to our economic problems. On all these divisive issues we will be a resolute Opposition and a tough one." Setting out his belief for the future role of the Conservative Party, Mr Heath said: "The socialists think equality the be all and end all. The Liberals, if they nowadays believe in anything except being nice chaps, believe that freedom is the overwhelming objective. As always, the truth is more profound and more complex. Neither simple dogma will do. It is the balance that counts, and there is more in the scale than just equality or just freedom. We Tories believe in the creation of a naturally balanced, healthy society. In our society there must be fairness, so that people accept our society as being sufficient just to receive their loyalty and support. Fairness recognizes achievement and its proper rewards." George Hutchinson, page 16

Search for Lord Lucan after body is found

Special squads of detectives were searching the West End of London last night for Lord Lucan, aged 39, after the death of his children's nurse and an attack on his estranged wife. A senior Scotland Yard officer said: "We are treating this case as one of murder and attempted murder and we feel that Lord Lucan should be told of the details as soon as possible. We are anxious to interview him." Police were called to Lord Lucan's home in Lower Belgrave Street late on Thursday night. Lady Lucan, aged 35, had staggered into the bar of the Plumbers Arms, a public house near by, shouting: "Murder, murder, I think my neck has been broken; he tried to kill me." Blood was pouring from several wounds on her head. "I think I am dying," she said. "Please look after my children, my children." Lady Lucan was taken to St George's Hospital, where last night she was said to be comfortable. When the police arrived at the house they found Mrs Sandra Rivett, aged 20, dead, trussed up in a sack. She had been beaten to death with a blunt instrument, thought to be a lead pipe. Her murderer is believed to have been trying to carry the body out of the house when Lady Lucan disturbed him. The son and two daughters of the marriage, who earlier this year were made wards of court, were not aware of the murder or attack on their mother, the police said last night. Lady Lucan was told by detectives that her children, Lord Bingham, aged seven, Lady Frances Bingham, aged 10, and Lady Camilla Bingham, aged four, were being cared for. She made a statement describing her attacker. Only a few minutes after the body had been found detectives went to Lord Lucan's home in Eaton Road, where he has set up home. People saw the police kick at the door until it burst open and others saw an officer smash a downstairs window. It was learnt last night that Lord Lucan telephoned his widowed mother at about midnight on Thursday and is understood to have told her he had earlier been to his wife's home. Lord Lucan's car, a Datsun, was found abandoned in the Whitehall area of London on Thursday night and was taken to Gerald Road police station, where fingerprint experts examined it. The officer in charge of the murder hunt is Detective Chief Superintendent Roy Ranson. Lord Lucan and his wife, the daughter of a former Army officer, were married in 1963. He succeeded to the earldom in 1964. He was educated at Eton and served with the Coldstream Guards. Divorce proceedings were started earlier this year and Lord and Lady Lucan had been living apart for some time. Photograph, page 2

Hectic dealings push gold to a \$184½ record

Gold continued to rise sharply in the London bullion market yesterday, closing at an all-time peak of \$184½ an ounce. The metal price rose by 56½ on the day, following a rise of 58 earlier in the week. Trading conditions yesterday were hectic, with dealers overwhelmed by both buying and selling orders. In the end buyers predominated and the price advanced strongly in the afternoon. From a morning fix of \$177½ an ounce the price climbed to \$183 at the afternoon fix and \$184½ at the close. An important factor in the recent upsurge has been the weakness of the dollar. The attractions of gold when the dollar is in retreat and positions in all other currencies have their drawback have been much stronger than continuing doubts about the long-term status of gold in the international monetary system. To meet the present renewed crisis of confidence in the dollar a proposal is expected to be put forward at the regular meeting of central bankers in Basle this weekend for a coordinated policy of intervention by the United States Federal Reserve, the German Federal Bank and the Swiss central bank to support the American currency. More stable conditions in foreign exchange markets might help to slow down the rise in the gold price. However, United States interest rates are coming down largely because of the need to ease monetary policy in the face of the growing domestic recession, and money has been flowing into Continental centres, where interest rates are higher. The other main factor pushing up the gold price has been that private American citizens will be allowed to own gold from December 31 next. The potential demand is incalculable, but there is a growing body of opinion in financial circles that there could be a wave of buying by United States citizens in the present uncertain economic climate. The gold price has been rising steadily since the beginning of October. It had been stable in the summer months, after touching a low point of \$131 on July 4. There had been an earlier wave of enthusiasm for the metal in March and April, which had culminated in a peak of \$179½ on April 3. This remained the highest price reached until yesterday. There has also been strong demand for gold coins in Britain and other European countries. Although some profit-taking reduced the price of the Kruggerand, one of the more popular coins, on Thursday, the demand has been so heavy that leading dealers have occasionally run out of stocks. Reports that central bankers are to steady the dollar at their regular Basle meeting had no effect on the gold market, although it indicates the determination of the authorities to stabilize the current situation. It is thought that concerted action by the central banks will be more effective than piecemeal action by each individually. The easier trend in the dollar is partly attributable to the removal of restrictions on the capital inflows into Switzerland last month. The Swiss franc has risen in value by more than 5 per cent against the dollar since the beginning of October. The willingness of the Swiss to consider concerted action may reflect their concern at the possible overvaluation of their currency which this rise implies.

Second man dies after pub bomb explosion

A soldier died yesterday from injuries he received in the King's Arms public house bomb blast in Woolwich on Thursday night, in which a barman was killed instantly and 35 people were injured. Another soldier was stated late last night to be seriously ill after amputation of a limb. The bomb was planted in a public house popular with personnel from the Royal Artillery barracks opposite and both the police and the Army praised the courage of Mr Alan Horsley, aged 20, the barman who was killed when he dived on the 10lb bomb seconds after it was hurled through the public bar window. His swift action undoubtedly saved many others from serious injury. More than 12 hours after the explosion Gunner Richard Dunne, aged 42, died from injuries he received. Forensic scientists and members of Scotland Yard's bomb squad were convinced last night that the device was a fragmentation bomb, designed to cause widespread injury. This is the first time such a bomb has been used by terrorists in England, and indicates that they now have skills normally associated with the Provisional IRA in Belfast. The use of this kind of device in England has long been expected from the IRA, many of whose recent attacks have caused little damage, mainly because of the shortage of explosives. A man speaking with a thick Irish accent telephoned the Daily Mirror soon after the explosion and said: "We have planted bombs. The first one has gone off at Woolwich." A little later the Daily Mail received a call from a man saying he represented "Red Flag 70", a new group who have claimed responsibility for several recent bomb outrages. Three hours after the blast a woman speaking with an Irish accent telephoned The Guardian, saying: "Maybe now your soldiers won't be so happy to gun down prisoners as they escape. I hope more of them get killed."



Covent Garden yesterday, when the market closed for the last time before moving to new premises at Nine Elms, Battersea.

Mr Vorster upsets Coloured leaders

From Michael Knipe Cape Town, Nov 8 Growing expectations of radical change in South Africa received a leaden today. In an eagerly awaited speech in which an important development had been promised, Mr Vorster, the Prime Minister, offered the political leaders of the Republic's two million Coloured people what he described as "Cabinet status." The offer is regarded, however, as nothing more than a sop to the increasingly strident political aspirations of the Coloureds and has been received with general disappointment. Opening a session of the Coloured Representative Council, an advisory body, Mr Vorster said the time was ripe to make the council's executive body a consultative Cabinet council which he said would function under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister and would have in addition to its Coloured members an equal number of white Cabinet ministers. Mr Vorster made it clear there was no prospect of giving Coloured people representation in Parliament. He warned Coloured leaders against rejecting his offer, which he said might lead to clashes or confrontation to the detriment of all. The leaders of the anti-apartheid Labour Party, which has won control of the council at its polling booths, boycotted the opening and said it intended to dissolve the session. Mr Sonny Leon, the party leader, commented: "Discrimination on the basis of colour is to remain, yet he (Mr Vorster) tells the world a different story."

Mr Wilson for Washington

Washington, Nov 8.—Mr Wilson, the Prime Minister, is expected in Washington for his first official meeting with President Ford in early February, authoritative sources suggested today. He is also expected to visit Moscow soon afterwards.

Lawyer sees prison Nixon evasion

Red Emery, Nov 8 The first criminal conviction arising out of Mr Nixon's underpayments of income tax was today pleaded guilty to a maximum sentence of 18 months in prison. Mr Morgan, aged 30, was an Assistant Secretary in Mr Nixon's second term, appeared before Judge George Hart and pleaded guilty to a maximum sentence of 18 months in prison. Mr Morgan admitted knowingly and unlawfully signing affidavits while House counsel in the 1970 which purported that Mr Nixon had his so-called pre-presidential papers to the nation on a tax deduction. In 1969 he had abolished such a deduction and the deed's date to precede the conviction. Mr Nixon paid \$1 million in 1970 and only \$1 million in the next two years was leaked to news by a tax officer at the Watergate scandal. Congressional investigation, then one by the Internal Revenue Service, led to Mr Nixon repaying nearly \$1 million (about £200,000). In spite of his pardon, if Mr Nixon is now named as a "co-conspirator" of Mr Morgan's others were cited, he faces a fraud penalty the Internal Revenue Service. The penalty is 50 per cent total delinquency—some \$1 million. So far Mr Nixon has been levied a "negligence" fine of 5 per cent. The Watergate trial today Sirica agreed to defence lawyers to send a panel of doctors to ascertain independently the seriousness of Nixon's illness. John Ehrlichman, former White House adviser on domestic affairs, has subpoenaed Mr Nixon as witness in his defence in the Watergate cover-up and charges. Nixon's lawyer yesterday said the court's opinion that it is two or three months before Mr Nixon could participate without serious danger to his health in any activity requiring substantial mental or physical effort. They could estimate when he would be able to travel. A related action a court dismissed an appeal by Gordon Liddy against his conviction in connection with the Watergate break-in. Liddy was recently freed from prison after nearly two years to await the outcome of his appeal. He is expected to appear in court pending a decision whether to appeal to the Supreme Court. Long Beach, California. Nixon was removed from a serious list as his doctors continued his recovery.

Mr Prentice attacks social pact 'cheats'

Trade unionists who strike for a settlement, higher than the TUC social contract guideline are guilty of cheating and breaking their word, Mr Prentice, Secretary of State for Education and Science, said yesterday. In a speech at Birmingham, he said the social contract had got to be made to work and that it applied to everyone whether members of a trade union or not. Speaking only a few days before the Budget, he added that the rate of growth of local authority spending must be slowed down and that education could not be exempt. "The harsh rule that there is no contracting out applies unhappily to schoolchildren as well as to the adult population," he said. Mr Prentice said too many people were giving way to the temptation of assuming that the economic crisis was for other people to solve. That was natural enough, but potentially fatal to Britain, Mr Prentice told the conference of the Central Council of Local Education Authorities. No individual was entitled to be contracted out of the national struggle; nor was any public service. The overriding priorities for Britain were to beat inflation and to pay its way in the world. "No matter which side you were on in the recent election, no matter whether you were expressing faith in the social contract or pouring scorn on it during the election campaign, let us put all our arguments behind us and recognize that the social contract has now got to be made to work." Mr Prentice said: "The trade unionist who strikes for a settlement higher than the TUC guidelines is cheating. He is breaking his word. The decisions of the TUC annual conference..." Continued on page 2, col 5

NUM seeks 'no' vote

Miners voting on the coal board's productivity scheme next week will receive ballot forms recommending rejection of the proposals. But the wording is mild, reflecting divisions in the national executive of the National Union of Mineworkers, and avoids outright condemnation of the scheme, which the executive first accepted and then narrowly rejected. With the vote likely to be close, left-wing coalfield leaders are expected to be angry at the failure of the ballot forms to call, as before the national pits strike last February, for unconditional loyalty to the executive's decision. Page 2

Lever bank scheme

The setting-up of an investment bank to provide companies with medium-term finance is likely to be announced by Mr Healey, Chancellor of the Exchequer, during his Budget speech on Tuesday. The bank would be established on the lines first proposed by Mr Harold Lever, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. Page 21

Unesco threat to Israel

The City Council of Jerusalem yesterday denied that Israeli archaeologists were endangering sacred monuments in the city, and issued a statement saying that a Unesco vote against Israel was "a mockery of the truth." The Unesco cultural commission, meeting in Paris on Thursday, condemned Israel "for its persistence in altering the historical features of the City of Jerusalem."

Kent State case ruling

A federal judge in Cleveland, Ohio, yesterday dismissed the prosecution's case against the National Guard men involved in the fatal shootings at Kent State University in May, 1970. They were charged with violating the civil rights of the victims of the shooting. "I found," he ruled, "no intention on the part of any defendant to deprive anyone of his civil rights." But he added that his ruling did in no way approve or vindicate the conduct of the guards. Page 6

Sugar supplies: Hopes of early end to Tate and Lyle refinery blockade rise after workers meet Mr Peart

Ulster: Tension mounts with controversy over the shooting by troops of a Roman Catholic man in Belfast. 2

Church of England: General Synod votes for a re-examination of teaching on marriage and divorce. 2

Clement Freud: Allegation of vote in general election without cancellation of proxy is under investigation by Director of Public Prosecutions. 2

Glasgow: City's three-week-old bus and underground strike ends tonight with a £1.3m settlement, but negotiations on a new wage demand are to begin. 4

Features, pages 8-12, 16 Stewart Tadder reviews progress on the Barbican, the City of London's dream that seems a long way from coming true; John Milton, a view of another paradise in the poet's political prose 300 years after his death; by David Sinclair; George Hutchinson says the Tories are still too near the magic circle. Page 16

Sport, pages 19 and 20 CCRP call meeting on sponsorship: Racing: French, American and English prospects. Football: UEFA Cup draw. Cricket: Victoria score 267 for eight wickets against MCC. Rugby: New Zealanders in Ireland. Tennis: Dewar Cup tournament. Arts, page 11 The San Francisco Opera's revival of Massenet's Esclarmonde reviewed by Peter Davis, and Alan Blyth previews the Omnibus film about Shostakovich's life and music on BBC 1 tomorrow.

Obituary, page 18 Sir Frank Willis: Professor Harold Ruse. Reader, page 17 Letters: from the Bishop of Norwich on the world food shortage; Mr Muir Hunter, QC, on the Clay Cross disqualifications; Mr Kenneth Lewis, MP, on the Conservative Party. Leading articles: Autonomy of the Church of England; Guerrillas in South-East Asia. Business News, pages 21-25 Stock market: gold shares rose sharply in late dealings. UK equities were quiet. The FT index ended 0.1 up at 191.4. Pages 23, 25 Personal investment and finance, pages 22 and 23 National savings: Mrs Elsa Perle's campaign to save the 10p stamp. Investors' week: Two new portfolios. Taxation: Dividends versus scrip options.

Rolls-Royce: Workers at three factories in Scotland vote to continue four-week-old strike. 4

High-alumina structures: Quick method found to check safety of buildings at risk. 4

Italy: Communist MPs allege complicity between fascist train-bombers and secret service. 6

Peking: China's offer to Russia of a non-aggression pact is seen as a call to ease the border dispute. 6

Middle East: Dr Kissinger accepts Israel's refusal to negotiate with Palestine Liberation Organization as he leaves Jerusalem for Tunis. 7

New Covent Garden: Two-page Special Report on the fruit and vegetable market which moves to Nine Elms, south of the Thames, this weekend. 14, 15

SCHOOL FEES AHEAD?

Save & Prosper can help you reduce the burden of school fees through two new school fees plans. Both offer you very substantial savings in the cost of fees and provide a series of guaranteed payments while your child is at school. Should you die before your child's education is completed, we would meet in full the payments for school fees secured under the plan. Other important features are that you need not specify the child's school until one month before the first fee payment is due, and that there is no liability to higher rate tax in connection with either plan.

Table with 4 columns: Number of complete years before the child begins at school, Monthly contribution to secure fees of £1,000 a year for 5 years, Total outlay to secure fees of £5,000, Lump sum investment to secure fees of £1,000 a year for 5 years. Rows for 12, 10, 8, 6, 4, 2 years.

For further details of these plans, please complete and return the coupon below.

Form with fields for Name, Address, Tel., and a checkbox for 'Please send me the Save & Prosper School Fees Plans booklet.' Below the form is the logo for 'SAVE & PROSPER GROUP'.



HOME NEWS

Low-key NUM ballot form fights shy of condemning incentive scheme while calling for 'no' vote

By Paul Routledge Labour Editor Miners voting on the National Coal Board's productivity scheme next week will receive an unenthusiastic recommendation to reject the offer, reflecting the political divisions inside the executive of the National Union of Mineworkers.

Since the report of the national executive to a special conference in September, a draft proposed agreement (which had been widely circulated in readiness for the ballot which was postponed) has been further amended by the board in accordance with the national executive's proposals.

How the national executive recommends members to reject the amended scheme (copies of which have been circulated and details set out in The Miner).

Clash after Catholic is shot dead by troops

From Christopher Walker Belfast The atmosphere of tension between the Roman Catholic community and the British Army grew more serious yesterday after another controversial incident during which a Catholic man aged 28 was shot dead by troops as he was attempting to hijack a van, allegedly at gunpoint.



Lord and Lady Lucan: living apart for some time.

Student plan for sit-in to back plea for more grants

The Committee of University Chancellors is asking the Government to ensure that student grants keep pace with the cost of living. The Government is reviewing grants in relation to the cost of living.

Pickets in road broke law, judge decides

People who picket on the highway are breaking the law unless they are involved in a trade dispute, Mr Justice Forbes ruled in the High Court yesterday.

Sugar supply hopes raised after workers see Mr Peart

By Diana Geddes Mr Peart had expanded on his statements in the Commons on Thursday about his intentions to safeguard cane supplies.

New study by church of divorcees' remarriage

By Clifford Longley The Church of England's agonizing over the remarriage of divorcees in church reached the end of a chapter yesterday when a motion to pass the controversy to the dioceses in discussion was defeated in a close vote in the General Synod.

Coroner's officer cleared on two charges

Leonard Gay, a coroner's officer, who said he dealt with 500 deaths a year, was acquitted at the Central Criminal Court yesterday on charges of attempted corruption, involving an undertaker and a pathologist.

Two firemen die in Chatham dock explosion

Two firemen were killed early yesterday in an explosion during a fire at Chatham naval dockyard. They were directing a hose on to burning foam mattresses.

Hospital euthanasia claim 'tommy rot', doctor says

A retired surgeon's claim that he practised euthanasia on patients at a hospital in Leamington Spa, Warwickshire, was described as 'tommy rot' yesterday by a former anaesthetist at the hospital. The claim had caused a furore, he said.

NFU leader urges truce during beef crisis talks

Suspension of farmers' demonstrations over the beef crisis to enable talks to take place was called for yesterday by Sir Henry Plumb, president of the National Farmers' Union.

Kidneys 'taken from body without consent'

The kidneys of a man who died after a car crash were removed for a transplant operation without his consent, an inquest was told at Cambridge yesterday.

Beer going up 1p a pint

Draught beer in Watney and Truman managed houses is to go up by 1p a pint from Monday. Increases which the tenants houses are expected to implement shortly include 2p a pint on draught Guinness.

Farmer smashed window

Anthony John Brookshaw, aged 42, a farmer of Epton, near Wrexham, Clwyd, who was said to have smashed a window after an Irish cattle importer's office at Birkenhead during a demonstration against the landing of cattle from the Republic of Ireland, was fined £5, plus £8 costs and compensation, at Bromborough Magistrates' Court, Cheshire, yesterday.

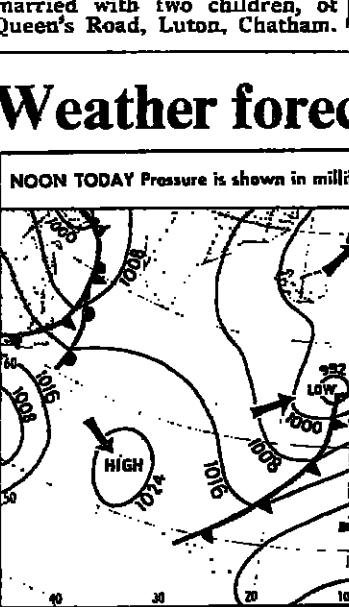
Mr Freud answers votes allegation

The Director of Public Prosecutions is investigating an allegation that Mr Clement Freud, Liberal MP for the Isle of Ely, was involved in a conspiracy to stand in the constituency at the last election without cancelling a proxy vote in another seat.

Mr Prentice condemns social pact 'cheats'

"I will fight within the Government to see that education does not have to bear an unfair burden. I am sure every local education committee will fight the same battle within its local authority. But we must certainly share in the overall sacrifices."

Weather forecast and recordings



Drop garden waste in- shovel rich compost

The Rotocrop 'Accelerator' compost bin will help you turn garden waste - normally a problem to get rid of - into rich compost, quickly and at negligible cost.

Correction

Mr Val May, director of the Bristol Old Vic for the past 13 years, is not retiring, as was stated in a report yesterday, but has asked to be released from his contract from next summer.

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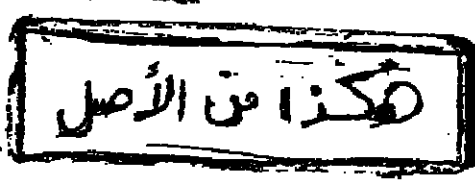
Table with weather data for various locations including London, Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Belfast. Columns include location, temperature, and weather conditions.

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Advertisement for Rotocrop 'Accelerator' compost bin. It features a photograph of a man using the compost bin and text describing its benefits, such as turning garden waste into rich compost quickly and at a low cost. It also mentions a guarantee and contact information for Rotocrop Limited.





تكملة من الأصل



# Churchill.

*Why even the Japanese now want to put their money on him.*

*It may be because it is the most important limited edition of the century. It may be that, even at £400 more than in Britain, the edition represents a significant investment opportunity. Of one thing you may be sure, the Japanese are not buying his Collected Works for sentiment.*

*THE Japanese, who nowadays are no less inflation-conscious than the rest of us, seem to have discovered a new addition for their investment portfolios. And, in all the circumstances, a somewhat surprising one.*

*The centenary edition of the Collected Works of Sir Winston Churchill.*

*It was to be expected that the British would buy it. And, of course, the Americans, Canadians, Australians, New Zealanders, and South Africans. It was pleasing that so many major universities were enthusiastic, and that the edition has been ordered in at least 30 countries.*

*But now Japan. So much now, Japan that one month before official publication their advance orders are already sufficient to make Japan the sixth best overseas customer and potentially the third.*

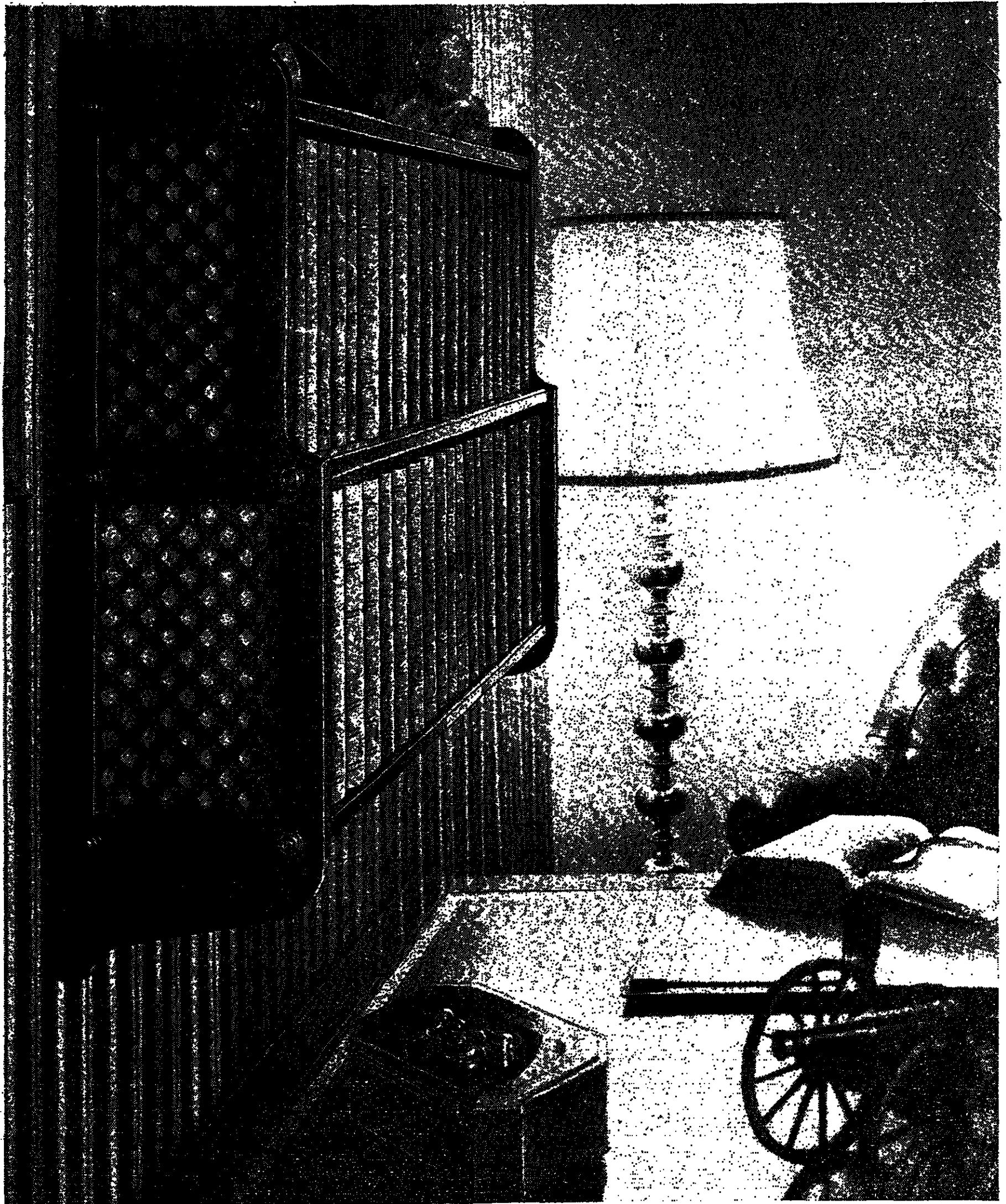
*Despite the fact that in Japan the 34-volume edition is priced at up to £400 more than in Britain.*


*There may be a number of explanations for all this. That the Collected Works is the most important limited edition of the century, and cannot be reproduced in any form for another 40 years. That it is a limited edition of only 3,000 sets worldwide. That each volume in the collection is being brought to a new standard of scholarship by a team of Library editors. That the quality of production is beyond the reach of conventional publishers. That the hand-bound edition has an expected life span of 500 years.*

*But one factor may be fairly ruled out. Sentiment.*

*Which leaves the thought, perhaps, that the Japanese have decided that Churchill is a good investment.*

*Well, that may not be why you want to buy it. But when you're spending £945 nowadays it cannot be an unattractive notion to know that some people think you're getting a bargain.*



  
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*Each of the 34 volumes is hand-bound in natural calfskin vellum, and is printed on a special archiver text paper tested to a life of 500 years.*

*The edition is limited to a maximum of 2,000 sets within the British Empire and Commonwealth.*

*It is not without interest that a year ago a single first-edition copy of Mr. Brudrick's Army was sold by a London dealer for £1,500. The Collected Works, a unique first edition in its own right, is available for just £945, which may be payable over two years.*

*Rising costs, however, make an increase inevitable, and the current price of £945 is guaranteed in the United Kingdom only until November 30, 1974 - the actual centenary of Sir Winston's birth.*

*Inflation is not, unfortunately, only a problem in Japan.*

*Please note that because of postal difficulties in central London applications should be directed to Sir Winston's former home at Chartwell, Kent.*

*This offer must close in Great Britain on November 30th 1974.*



HOME NEWS

Ronald Milhench, who forged Mr Wilson's signature, is jailed for three years

Ronald Milhench, aged 37, a businessman who forged Mr Wilson's signature using lavatory paper, was jailed at Stafford Crown Court yesterday for three years. Mr Justice Crichton said to him: "You are a very simple but a dishonest man."

Mr Milhench, of Richmond Road, Wolverhampton, admitted eight charges, including forging a letter purporting to be from the Prime Minister and using it to try to get £25,000 from a newspaper.

Mr James Cornyn, QC, counsel for Mr Milhench, disclosed that there was a political motive. Mr Milhench had decided to deal a "body blow" to Labour's chances in the approaching February election.

Mr Harry Skinner, QC, for the prosecution, had told the court: "It is clear he is a man whose vanity and ambition far outweigh his intelligence and financial resources."

The eight charges Mr Milhench admitted covered forgery, deception and firearms offences, including having a Sten gun.

Mr Skinner said Mr Milhench started several companies and went into property dealing, but in the form of Mr Wilson because he felt Labour's land nationalisation plans would jeopardize his investments.

Only last week he was travelling to Reading by train to say goodbye to relatives of his dead wife, Kathleen. To a woman in the restaurant car he cheerfully acknowledged that he was going abroad but to prison.

It was this sort of overweening self-esteem that initially led him to tilt at the Establishment.

Mr Milhench's annual income was about £1,440. Behind his office desk in Wolverhampton was a signed photograph of Mr Wilson and House of Commons pass.

Mr Milhench asked for a photograph of Mr Wilson and was given one from a stock of autographed copies. From then on he kept it behind his desk and hinted to staff and visitors that he had some connexion with Mr Wilson.

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Mrs Rose Kennedy in praise of politics

By Philip Howard The matriarch of the Kennedy family, America's nearest equivalent to a queen mother, arrived in London yesterday to promote her autobiography, Times Remembered.

Rose Fitzgerald Kennedy, who gives birth to potential presidents and manipulates politicians as easily as other women make beds, turned out to be a formidable little old lady with an avian nose and Boston vowels bubbling from beneath a large, blue, furry shawl.

The daughter of "Honey Fitz", widow of "Joseph P." and mother of John, Robert and Edward she broke the world record for stopping a pack of Fleet Street photographers in full cry from taking pictures.

She proceeded to answer all questions for 40 minutes with a crispness and political shrewdness that displayed her as a dominant if inconspicuous force in her remarkable family.

On her son Edward's presidential prospects, she said: "That is for him to decide, but I imagine he will eventually run, because he has great personal charisma."

On modern, permissive methods of bringing up children, compared with the stern, need, system of discipline and extreme competition: "I am much older than Dr Spock, so I did not follow his advice. I do not think I pushed my children too hard. They enjoyed their lives. We used to talk to them about national and international politics. If one was stupid, he was just left in a corner."

On the doom that has dogged her family's political activities as relentlessly as the Furies after the House of Atreus: "I would certainly advise any of my 28 grandchildren to go into politics. I am the daughter, wife, and mother of politicians, and I regard it as the noblest of ambitions."

On her role: "A mother's part is to be brave, not to weep or complain: to say that life goes on and that we must have a memorial for him. If I was starting again, I guess I would have a family of about 11. I have not many ambitions left, but then I have not long to go until I'm 90."

Mrs Kennedy is staying in London to discuss politics with her son, Edward, when he comes over next week. Times Remembered (Collins, £4.95).

A man whose vanity was paramount

From Arthur Osman Stafford Ronald Milhench's vanity was paramount. In his sycaritic style of life in Wolverhampton, where a self-made man is mostly admired, he indulged in ways that were the envy of his fellows, with a waterbed and a general emphasis on sexual matters.

Only last week he was travelling to Reading by train to say goodbye to relatives of his dead wife, Kathleen. To a woman in the restaurant car he cheerfully acknowledged that he was going abroad but to prison.

It was this sort of overweening self-esteem that initially led him to tilt at the Establishment.

Mr Milhench's annual income was about £1,440. Behind his office desk in Wolverhampton was a signed photograph of Mr Wilson and House of Commons pass.

Mr Milhench asked for a photograph of Mr Wilson and was given one from a stock of autographed copies. From then on he kept it behind his desk and hinted to staff and visitors that he had some connexion with Mr Wilson.

Mr Milhench told Mr Skinner that Mr Milhench started several companies and went into property dealing, but in the form of Mr Wilson because he felt Labour's land nationalisation plans would jeopardize his investments.

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Glasgow is back on the move from tonight

From Ronald Faux Glasgow The three-week-old unofficial strike by 3,200 public transport workers in Glasgow is to end tonight. From three minutes past midnight, normal late bus services are expected to operate from George Square, in the city centre, and underground services will be resumed tomorrow.

The decision came with a three-to-one vote at a mass meeting yesterday. The settlement is expected to add £1.3m to the city's annual wage bill.

Mr Larry Smith, passenger transport secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union, recommended that the revised offer by Greater Glasgow Passenger Transport Executive should be accepted and work should start immediately.

He said the settlement was not an increase in basic rates.

The four-week old strike by 6,000 Rolls-Royce workers at three Scottish factories is to continue indefinitely. A meeting of the workers yesterday voted overwhelmingly to reject the advice of their official union leaders to return to work.

The stoppage has brought Rolls-Royce factories at East Kilbride, Blyth and Hillington, Glasgow, to a standstill and supplies of vital aero-engine parts, including components for the RB211 being assembled at the company's English plants, have dried up.

Rolls-Royce is only one of a number of engineering industry firms and public services affected by the wave of unofficial stoppages in central Scotland. The Rolls-Royce workers are seeking a pay increase of £10 a week and consolidation of threshold payments. The present rate for top skilled engineers is £42.01, plus £3.20 threshold.

The company has said that it is willing to make a "substantial" offer to the men, which is understood to approach their claim in full, provided there is a return to work. But Mr George McCormack, engineering union convenor at the Hillington plant and leader of the union negotiating team, said yesterday that the ball was now in the company's court.

"The company has been very hard-handed in its attitude; let it produce the offer it is hinting at and then we will consider a return to work", he said.

Rolls-Royce workers had their last major pay increase only seven months ago. Yesterday's decision to continue the stoppage was taken in spite of an appeal from Mr John Boyd, the moderate Scottish representative on the engineering union national executive, to return to work so that pay talks could continue.

Supporters fined All 54 adult Cardiff City supporters who were arrested after the match with Bristol City at Ashton Gate in August were found guilty by Bristol magistrates yesterday of threatening behaviour. Most of them were fined amounts varying from £50 to £100 and bound over for two years.

Starting handle murder John Garner, aged 22, a steel erector, was jailed at Bristol Crown court yesterday for life after admitting to the murder of David Walters, aged 23, a process engraver, both of Fishponds Road, Bristol. He was said to have battered Mr Walters, who owed him £5, to death with a starting handle.

Welsh cattle farmers face financial difficulties with new buildings and machinery because they are selling their stock at a loss. Tractor sales fall as cash crisis on the land grows.

From Trevor Fishlock Llarnwr, North Wales Sales of tractors and other farm machines are beginning to fall in Wales as cattle farmers sell their stock at a loss and run out of cash. New farm buildings are being left incomplete and improvement projects are being postponed as banks tighten up on lending.

"Farmers are having a really rough time", an executive of one of the major banks in Wales said yesterday. "When we take a general look at our accounts we see exactly where the problems are. At the top of the list, what builders are the farmers."

"In the present crisis many Welsh farmers are in extreme difficulty. Banks have always bent over backwards to be sympathetic to farmers but we have to take an objective view of the whole situation and of each farmer's particular circumstances."

Most dealers have always given discounts of up to 10 per cent. To help customers, some are increasing the discount or giving higher trade-in prices.

"We recognize that prices are higher and farmers' resources are lower", a Mid-Wales dealer said. "We try to help, but as things get worse the orders are going to fall off. If the Government does not put a secure floor in the beef market, the nipples are going to spread to the machinery makers."

Easy test for buildings at risk

By Pearce Wright Science Correspondent A simple test has been devised by the Building Research Establishment to check quickly whether buildings containing high-alumina cement structures could collapse.

Although extensive examinations were made of many buildings after the collapse of alumina cement roof beams at schools in Camden and Stepney, London, many other buildings which might be at risk have not been investigated.

The new method, using a simple apparatus, takes about 10 minutes. It needs a gram of powdered cement, a straightforward wet cement test.

In a bulletin sent to authorities by the Building Research Station, the scientists who designed the process described other observations for a preliminary check.

A good indication of deterioration can be obtained, they say, from breaking a chip of concrete from a structure and testing it for the colour of the masonry.

In contrast to the light to fawn colour of ordinary Portland cement, the alumina mixture is dark grey. If the material undergoes "conversion", the colour is grey-brown or black.

Since special cements aggregate can also produce this colour, the need for positive identification remains.

Topographical paintings attract overseas bids

There was no shortage of interest from buyers from America, South Africa and Australasia in Christie's two-day sale of topographical pictures from those countries. The sale, which ended yesterday, totalled £93,446.

Although there were some bargains, this rather under-rated corner of the picture market proved for the most part to be healthy. A series of watercolours by Nicholas Chevalier and Sir Oswald Walters Brierley from an album recording the tour made by Prince Alfred, Duke of Edinburgh, to Australasia, India and the Pacific between 1868 and 1870, went particularly well.

The album came from the collection of the late Lady Patricia Ramsay and the pictures, sold individually, made a total of £10,344. Sketches of a performance of Still Waters Run Deep on board HMS Galatea by Chevalier sold for £1,890 to a private British buyer (estimate £210 to £315), and a Maori war dance, also by Chevalier, sold to Chamot, another London buyer, for £1,575 (estimate £75 to £150).

Among the American pictures, the main attraction was a small, colour photograph by Frederic Remond, The Winchesters. It shows a man riding a white horse across water, and was sold to the London arms dealer, P. Dale, for £9,660 (estimate £10,500).

Another late-nineteenth-century work, "Waterfall, in Yosemite Park, California", by Alfred Bierstedt, was sold for £5,775 (estimate £8,400). A buyer from New York, Remington's Cheyenne Camp went to Renner, from Washington, for £3,750 (estimate £4,200). A particularly colourful Grandma Moses painting, "Home for the Day", which is dated June 18, 1884, went for £2,940 (estimate £2,100) to an anonymous American buyer.

Several of the South African works in the sale will be returning to that country. The National Army Museum paid a total of £809 for three watercolours of Rait's Artillery, Ashanti, by Orlando Norie.

British stamps: A Stanley Gibbons two-day sale of British stamps and postal history realized £58,058. An unused example of the very rare 1902-1904 Edward VII shilling green and carmine Board of Education stamp was bought for £3,250 by a collector from Connecticut.

A fine "specimen" of the 1902-1904 Edward VII 6d "IR Official" made £1,000 and an unused 1884 shilling purple from plate 14 realized £550.

A superb example of the "VR" penny black cancelled with a black Maltese cross fetched £850 and an exceptional unused imperforate block of four of the 6d stamps of 1862-1864 sold for £800. The same price was paid for an unused £1 stamp of 1884.

Lecturers give ultimatum to sit-in students

Unless students now occupying the registry at Swansea University College end their sit-in quickly, lecturers will be lecturing, tutorials, seminars practicals from 8.30 am Tuesday.

That was the decision of the meeting of the Association of University Teachers (AUT) held yesterday to consider the latest stage of the protest by philosophy students against second-year examinations which they say are unnecessary.

Seventy students who Thursday night in sleeping in offices and corridors of the college had sandwiches and drinks passed in throughout yesterday. A theque had also been arranged last night.

Professor Robert Steel, Principal, who with about other staff, has had to consider the latest stage of the protest by philosophy students who have twice refused to examinations has been asked to leave the college.

"They have been given an opportunity to continue academic studies."

Mother jailed for 30 months for killing baby

Janice Walker, aged 26, a former prostitute, who had been "forced on to the streets" by her husband, was jailed at the Central Criminal Court yesterday for 30 months for the manslaughter of her son, Galvin, aged two months. She was one of two women sentenced after their babies had died violently.

Mrs Walker, of Lymington, was told by Mr Justice O'Connor: "In a fit of temper you beat the brains out of your baby at a drunken party. I would be utterly failing in my duty if I set you free."

Mrs Walker, who is separated from her husband, was put on probation for 18 months in March for assaulting one of her two sons, Mr Henry Powanell, for the prosecution said. A third child, Galvin, was born on April 1.

The other mother was Mrs Jean McCann, aged 25, a former secretary, of Mapledene Road, Hackney, London, who pleaded guilty to assaulting and ill-treating her baby daughter, Ricarda, who died aged 10 months. She was placed on probation for three years.

Concorde sets new civil Atlantic speed record

By Arthur Reed Air Correspondent A Concorde supersonic airliner crossed the north Atlantic in two hours and 55 minutes on Thursday to establish a new civil air speed record, it was announced yesterday.

The aircraft, preproduction model 01, took off from British Aircraft Corporation's base at Fairford, Gloucestershire, and landed at Bangor, Maine, covering 3,270 miles. It reached a maximum speed of 1,350 mph. The previous record for a civil aircraft was set up by the Concorde 02 preproduction model earlier this year when it flew between Boston and London in three hours and 11 minutes.

The record for a civil Atlantic crossing by any of aircraft was established September by a Lockheed Blackbird which flew from York to Farnborough in four and 55 minutes.

Concorde 01 was on anti-trials on Thursday when it set the new record. Mr J. Cochrane, a BAC test pilot, commanded the aircraft.

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Train fire raiser suffered from epilepsy A fire raiser on the last train to Effingham, Surrey, was a trainee railway engineer and a model railway enthusiast. It was stated at the Central Criminal Court yesterday.

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WEST EUROPE

Air crash captain's 'false statements'

From Alan McGregor Solothurn, Nov 8. Close questioning on the qualifications of the captain of a Vanguard aircraft which crashed in April last year killing 108 of the Britons on board marked the second day of the inquiry into the disaster here today.

The inquiry had heard that Captain A. N. Dorman, one of the two pilots of the aircraft, had passed the instrument rating test only in the ninth attempt in January, 1971.

Executives from Invicta International, the company operating the Vanguard, which was carrying British women on a one-day outing to Basle, told the commission that before the accident they did not know of Captain Dorman's record with the test.

Mr Rodney Broughton, of the Civil Aviation Authority, was questioned closely by the Swiss federal commission of inquiry about the Vanguard captain's qualifications.

In the United Kingdom, policy is to allow people more than one attempt. "We set our standard high. If a man reaches it, OK, if he will not get it, after three attempts a candidate was not permitted to try again until he had gone through a stipulated period of instructional flying."

Swiss investigators said it appeared that Captain Dorman had made false statements in obtaining his licence. In addition some details in his personal log were inconsistent with information on him supplied by the Canadian Air Force.

Earlier, details were given to the inquiry of technical faults in the Vanguard's instruments on the day of the crash. A modification to a direction-finding unit had involved a soldering job which one expert said he did not think could have been done "by anyone in British aviation."

Forensic tests on two of the radio navigational instruments had been set for about double the signal current for which the instruments were designed.

The result, the experts said, was that flight alarm indicators were not functioning normally. In conjunction with present knowledge of these faults there was considerable discussion of the "on condition" maintenance system under which the Vanguard had also been operating while with its previous owners in Canada.

In this system, now common in many aircraft, non-mechanical units as on the radio and instrument systems are not exchanged unless faults develop.

One radio navigational unit had been changed 17 times in a year. This was described today as an abnormally high defect rate, putting it in the "rogue" category. "A repair of this nature is not admissible in aviation", another expert said.

It was not suggested that these faults were other than links in the chain of circumstances which led to the Vanguard, 145 people on board, crashing into the snow-covered hillsides at Hochwald as it was climbing away from a second abortive approach.

Due to a transmission error the report on Thursday's proceedings at the inquiry published in The Times yesterday referred to a "flight Decca recorder". This should have read "flight data recorder". A Decca Navigator Co Ltd wish to make it clear that they do not manufacture flight recorders.



School bus deaths: Four West German children were killed yesterday when the bus taking them to school collided with a lorry and trailer near Bidingen, about 25 miles from Frankfurt. The lorry, in the foreground of the photo-

graph, was carrying earth and the police said a slippery road caused it to swerve. The school bus, seen in the background, was packed with some 30 children at the time of the accident. Apart from those killed, six children

were seriously injured and a number of others were slightly hurt. Slippery roads caused by fog and ice caused several other accidents in West Germany yesterday.

Complicity alleged between Italian train bombers and secret service

From Patricia Clough Rome, Nov 8. Charges of complicity between the Italian secret service and fascist conspirators mounted today after a claim by Communist deputies that secret service members knew in advance about plans for the August 4 train bomb massacre.

The explosion on board the Rome-Munich express, just south of Bologna, killed 12 people and injured more than 90.

The claim, which has extremely grave implications, was made in a parliamentary question tabled by four Communist deputies. They asked the justice and defence ministers to confirm that several citizens had informed police that one or two days before the train explosion they heard a young

woman warning someone over a public telephone not to travel on the express because "bombs are going to go off on that train".

The young woman was later found to be an employee of the secret service, they alleged.

They also wanted to know whether it was true that Dr Paulino Dell'Anno, the deputy public prosecutor, who received the police report, held it back for two months before passing it to the Bologna magistrates who are investigating the massacre and why, apart from issuing search warrants, he failed to carry out any further investigations.

This is the latest of several allegations that some magistrates, particularly in Rome, have hampered investigations into fascist conspiracies.

A lawyer defending one of

the people accused in connexion with the train explosion case said today that the young woman was an interpreter in the counter-espionage department of the secret service and that the Bologna magistrates have recently questioned her and the three people who overheard the conversation.

The Communist claim, if confirmed, would appear to link the train massacre with plans for a fascist coup early last August.

Today's development comes exactly a week after the arrest of General Vito Miceli, the former head of the secret service, on charges of plotting a coup.

Investigations into fascist conspiracies during recent months have disclosed several close links between secret service officials and informers and fascist plotters.

Accusations denied by French oil interests

From Our Own Correspondent Paris, Nov 8. The oil companies have reacted violently to a report of a special parliamentary committee accusing them of restrictive practices, tax evasion, and abuse of their power against the state.

M Jean Chevenier, the president of BP France, who was accused by name of providing inaccurate figures on the cost of crude oil to his company, said that had any persons been involved other than the authors of the report legal action would be justified.

M Etienne Dalmont, the director general for operations of the Compagnie Francaise des Petroles, said on Radio Luxembourg that there was no cartel and no restrictive agreement between oil companies operating in France. He rejected all the committee's accusations.

There might be some exceptional agreements for public contracts, he said, but the market was extremely competitive.

The left, and especially the Communist Party, exults over the allegations of the report. The Communist newspaper L'Humanite today says in a banner headline: "In broad daylight: the oil scandal", and an article by M Marchais, the secretary general of the party, follows.

"We are in the presence of the most astounding scandal the country had known for a long time," he writes. The report illustrates in a startling fashion the indecent combination of politics and business indulged in by the leading circles of this country.

M Claude Estier, the national secretary of the Socialist Party, says: "While the Government claims to fight inflation by demanding sacrifices from the most underprivileged Frenchmen, it facilitates the accumulation by big financial groups, and foremost among them the oil companies, of scandalous profits."

American envoy's Lisbon talks on Azores base

Lisbon, Nov 8.—Mr Robert McCloskey, America's roving ambassador, had talks with President Costa Gomes today during which they discussed the continued presence of the United States Air Force on the Lajes island base in the Azores.

Mr McCloskey also met Senor Vasco Gonçalves, the Prime Minister, for 45 minutes. The United States lease on the Lajes air base ran out last February, and negotiations have been going on since June.

Government officials said in return for America's continued presence on Lajes, Portugal wanted development aid for the Azores and for Portugal itself.—UPI.

Our Madrid correspondent writes: After the end of the first round of talks here yesterday on the renewal of the agreement on American bases in Spain, Mr McCloskey lunched with the Spanish Foreign Minister. A Spanish communiqué said agreement had been reached on an agenda for continuing the talks.

Mirage affair is forcing Giscard to take sides

From Charles Hargrove Paris, Nov 8. The immediate result of the Stehlin affair, caused by the general's unfavourable comparison of French and American military aircraft is to compel President Giscard d'Estaing to take sides much sooner and more clearly than he probably intended in the controversy between "Atlanticists" and "Nationalists" in the Government majority which has now broken up into the open.

The President emerged today from a dive of 13 hours out of the 24 he spent on board the nuclear submarine Le Terrible. He told the crew: "In my presence you see the proof of the importance I attach to your mission."

Back on shore at the Ile Longue submarine base, he told the press that he was firmly attached to the principle of an independent French deterrent.

He hoped that the debate on

the defence budget, which opened in the National Assembly today, would clarify positions.

Whether the Gaullist will be satisfied with this demonstration of the President's attachment to the force de frappe remains to be seen. They will probably require further evidence of his orthodoxy in defence matters.

General Stehlin, a former chief of staff of the Air Force, had aroused indignation by saying in a letter that he preferred the new American combat aircraft the YF16 and YF17 to the French Mirage F1MS3.

"The circulation of this letter is blameworthy and will be up to the Air Force to draw the necessary consequences. This action is detrimental to our defence and the overall interests of our country. The mistake of General Stehlin is not to have an opinion but to have made it known."

Big win gives Italy lead in bridge contest

Tel Aviv, Nov 8.—Italy went into the lead in the European bridge championships with a convincing 18-2 win over Portugal. Sweden, their chief rivals on present form, had a bye in the tenth round.

The main surprise was Norway's failure to score better than 12-8 against low-ranking Iceland. France climbed into third place with a win over Ireland.

In the Women's Series the early leaders, Switzerland, continued their progress by beating the strong Swedish team, but Italy kept up the pressure in second place by defeating France.

Open Series, round 8: Sweden beat Finland 17-10; Ireland beat Denmark 18-2; France beat Yugoslavia 18-2; Portugal beat Switzerland 18-2; Norway beat Great Britain 18-2.

1st present form: Sweden 1st, France 2nd, Ireland 3rd, Portugal 4th, Norway 5th, Great Britain 6th, Denmark 7th, Yugoslavia 8th, Finland 9th, Switzerland 10th.

1st Women's Series: Switzerland 1st, Sweden 2nd, Italy 3rd, Norway 4th, France 5th, Denmark 6th, Great Britain 7th, Ireland 8th, Portugal 9th, Finland 10th.

At present the EEC's unemployment total is around 3,300,000, of which some 996,000 are in Italy.

Five more nations line up to join energy group

From Our Own Correspondent Brussels, Nov 8. The 2-nation energy consumers group is expanding. Attracted by its emergency oil-sharing scheme, Switzerland, Sweden, Austria, Spain and Turkey have indicated their interest in joining.

All five were present at a meeting in Brussels today with officials from the 12 founding members: the United States, Japan, Canada, Norway and the EEC member states without France. The group is open to all members of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

The French Government has boycotted the group since it was set up by the February energy conference in Washington, and Norway has, as a potential oil

Bias alleged at Bordeaux wine fraud trial

Bordeaux, Nov 8.—A defence lawyer wound up his case in the Bordeaux wine fraud trial today by saying that "the wine scandal" is an "exaggeration for which the press is essentially responsible and which has placed the Bordeaux wine trade, in short, wine itself, in the dock. It is becoming the north's crusade against the south."

The 18 defendants are accused of fraudulently adulterating or mislabeling some 30,000 hectolitres of wine to boost profits.

Other counsel alleged that an inspection of records at the Cruise wine firm, whose owners are among the leading defendants, had been improperly conducted.

Even the most scrupulous wine dealer is prone to mistakes when the investigation is biased, the lawyer said. He added that the charges were without foundation. "Let the slander stop."

The court said it would deliver its verdict on December 18.

OVERSEAS

Pact offer to Russia seen as Chinese reminder over border

From David Bonavia Peking, Nov 8. The Foreign Ministry confirmed tonight that China had proposed an agreement with the Soviet Union on mutual non-aggression and renunciation of force.

However, it was plain from the wording that China was reacting violently to a report of a Soviet proposal on this issue and was insisting that measures agreed on in 1969 to prevent further border clashes should be implemented.

The relevant section of the Chinese message reads, according to the official translation, "It is necessary first of all to sign, in accordance with the understanding reached between the Premiers of China and the Soviet Union in September, 1969, an agreement, which includes mutual non-aggression and renunciation of force against each other, on the maintenance of the status quo on the border, prevention of armed conflict and disengagement of the armed forces in the areas of dispute, and then proceed to settle through negotiations the entire boundary question."

Observers here incline to the view that the Chinese proposal is not a conciliatory gesture, but a reminder that the Russians have not implemented any of China's basic demands for easing the border dispute between the two countries.

The Soviet Union first proposed a non-aggression pact in the summer of last year, during a routine session of the border talks which have been in progress since 1969. Mr Brezhnev, the Soviet Communist Party leader, made the proposal public later that year. But it was only last month that it was formally incorporated in a public message to the Chinese leaders, on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the People's Republic of China. This may have been

intended as a way of forcing China to respond. In talks with foreign visitors over the past year, Chinese officials have dismissed the idea of a non-aggression treaty as meaningless without concrete gestures of Soviet good faith.

"What is the point of a non-aggression pact if neither side is contemplating aggression?" a Chinese official said here once with heavy irony.

The most important gesture in Chinese eyes would be to implement the three-point agreement reached between Mr Chou En-lai, the Chinese Prime Minister, and Mr Kosygin, his Soviet counterpart, at a meeting in the lounge of Peking airport in 1969 after a series of border clashes.

This agreement provided for mutual withdrawals of armed forces from border areas, maintenance of the status quo on the border and negotiations to solve territorial disputes.

The Chinese have repeatedly complained that the Russians failed to take action on any of these points and that this is why the border talks have dragged on here fruitlessly for the past five years.

Unless the Soviet Union has actually agreed to withdraw its forces from border areas, and there is no evidence that it is even considering such a move, the talks have been seen as an aggression pact seems to be no more than a way of throwing the proposal back at Moscow.

The Chinese message mentioned the proposed agreement in conjunction with the 1969 proposals and this seems to be a way of reminding the Russians that there is no other way of solving the issue.

Mr Chou En-lai told last year's party congress that Mr Brezhnev's tactics were like those of Hitler. If he had in mind the Molotov-Ribbentrop pact, this could hardly be seen as an encouraging precedent from China's point of view.

Case against Kent State guards dismissed

From Peter Stratford New York, Nov 8. A federal judge in Cleveland, Ohio, today threw out the prosecution's case against eight men involved in the fatal shootings at Kent State University on May 4, 1970.

The prosecution, Judge Frank Battisti ruled, had not produced sufficient evidence to back its case against the defendants.

The eight men, all members of the Ohio National Guard, were charged with violating the civil rights of the victims of the shootings—the four students who died and the nine other people who were injured.

But the judge ruled today that "as a matter of law the defendants must be acquitted of the offences with which they are charged. I found no intention on the part of any defendant to deprive anyone of his civil rights."

An Ohio grand jury investigated the incident soon after it took place, and absolved the National Guard of all blame in 1971. Mr John Mitchell, the Attorney General, announced that there would be no federal grand jury investigation of the case. This decision was reversed by Mr Elliot Richardson, a successor of Mr Mitchell, last year.

Charges were eventually brought against the eight men last March, and the trial opened in Cleveland on October 21.

"Very different considerations would obtain," the judge said in his ruling today, "if this were a trial of those eight guardsmen in state court or in federal court, of shooting with intent to injure or maim. In particular, it must be clearly understood that the conduct both of the guardsmen who fired, and of the guard state officials who placed it into effect, is a matter of public concern, and neither approved nor vindicated by this opinion."

My Lai case man to be freed on bail

New Orleans, Nov 8.—A federal appeals court today ordered the release on bail of William Calley, the former lieutenant who was convicted of murdering Vietnamese civilians at My Lai.

In an extraordinary procedure, all 15 judges of the Fifth United States Circuit Court of Appeals were summoned secretly to New Orleans to consider whether Mr Calley should remain in prison while the Army appealed against a lower court decision ordering his release.

The amount of bail is to be set by Judge J. Robert Elliott, who directed Mr Calley to be freed on September 25.

Mr Calley has been in prison since Judge Elliott gave his decision. Chief Judge John Brown had granted the Army's emergency request to keep him in jail until the case could be appealed. Today's decision, in which Judge Brown concurred, overturned that earlier order.

Mr Calley, who is 31, was convicted in March 1971 of the murder of at least 22 South Vietnamese civilians while acting as a platoon leader.—AP.

Need for Mr Ian Smith to recognize logic of events

By Hugh Noyes Parliamentary Correspondent, Westminster. The annual motion to renew the order allowing continuation of sanctions against Rhodesia was approved in the Commons yesterday by 124 votes to 23.

About the same number of Conservative MPs protested at the continuation as in past years, forcing a division against the advice of Mr Rippon, the newly-appointed successor to Sir Alec Douglas-Home as Shadow Foreign Secretary.

Mr Rippon followed the theme set in recent years by Sir Alec in saying that while disliking sanctions and feeling they should not have been introduced in the first place, they had been imposed none the less and it would now be a mistake not to approve the order.

Mr Callaghan, the Foreign Secretary, opening the debate, told the House that the time had now passed when the Rhodesian problem could be settled by negotiations between Britain and the illegal regime alone. When he visited Africa in December and the new year, he would be discussing suggestions for a constitutional conference.

Although he was not against such a meeting he implied that he did not have great hopes that it could be arranged. Certain conditions would have to be made and it would be necessary for Mr Ian Smith, the Rhodesian Prime Minister, and his regime to be represented as well as African leaders, including those now in detention.

Foreign Office officials had been having discussions on this possibility in African countries.

However, Mr Callaghan added that he feared he might have to return from his journey with the answer that it was not possible to unbury the logic of events had been brought home to Mr Smith.

The Foreign Secretary gave a warning that the presence of South African armed police in Rhodesia contained great dangers for Pretoria, with its prospect of a mini-Vietnam in the area forcing it to provide more and more armed police and aid to prevent the spread of violence.

It was in nobody's interest that central Africa should engulfed, as it could be, in racial armed struggle. He felt there was still time to avert it.

Mr Callaghan pointed out that since Parliament had last debated this subject there had been rapid and dramatic changes in the political situation in Africa. Mr Smith has a problem that would not go away. Indeed, it would get worse year by year until the illegal regime in Rhodesia is replaced by a regime which had the confidence of no Rhodesians.

The Foreign Secretary said he did not want to give the illusion that a solution was in sight. It was his view that there was still a long way ahead.

Our Political Staff writes: The Conservatives and Ulster Unionists were in the majority in the House. Mr Ronald Bell (Beaconsfield) Sir Frederick Bennett (Torbay) Dr Rhodes Boyson (Brent, North) Mr Alan Clark (Plymouth, Sutton) Mr William Clark (Croydon, South) Mr Peter Emery (Hendon) Mr Anthony F. O'Hare (Hendon) Mr Victor Gooden (St Albans) Mr Glynis Jones (Dorset, North) Mr Ian Lloyd (Havant and Waterloo) Mr Michael Maclellan (Frimley, South) Mr Fergus Muntgomery (Aldershot and Sale) Mr Enoch Powell (Southdown) Mr Nicholas Ridley (Christchurch) and Tewkesbury) Mr Robert Sims (Chislehurst) Mr Trevor Skeet (Bedford) Mr John Stokes (Halesowen and Stourbridge) Mr Robert Taylor (Croydon, North-west) Mr Norman Tebbit (Waltham Forest, Chingford) Mr Patrick Wall (Hastings) Mr Kenneth Watman (Hastings) and Mr Gerry Wiggin (Weston-super-Mare).

Parliamentary report, page 2

Cancer check on water supplies in US

From Our Correspondent Washington, Nov 8. An immediate study of American drinking water supplies was ordered today to check on the incidence of cancer-causing chemicals.

Dr Russel Train, head of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), ordered the survey following a report suggesting that water drawn from the Mississippi in New Orleans had been linked to cancer deaths there.

A private group, the Environmental Defence Fund, claimed yesterday that there was a link between the water supply and cancer deaths in New Orleans and the Mississippi waters supply.

Pretoria moves to stop assaults by police

From Our Own Correspondent Cape Town, Nov 8. The Rand Daily Mail today printed details of 37 of the detainees.

A member of the Transkei African homeland government was one of several people who filed affidavits for a restraining order to be served on the security police. He said he had received no reply to repeated requests for permission to see his son and daughter, who were in detention and he feared for their safety.

A Durban lawyer, Mr S. N. Chetty, said in his affidavit that he had been granted access to one of the detainees on October 22 and had spoken to him for about two and a half hours. Two policemen were present at the time but during the periods when they were alone the detainee had told him that many of the detainees were being brutally assaulted by members of the Special Branch.

One of them had had his knee "busted" and pencils had been inserted between the joints of his fingers and his hand then squeezed.

In response affidavits the security police have denied the assaults. Mrs Helen Suzman, the Progressive Party member of Parliament, has called for the detainees to be charged or released.

America seeks timetable for freeing Namibia

From Our Own Correspondent New York, Nov 8. The United States has called on South Africa to announce a timetable for the process of self-determination in Namibia (South-West Africa).

The US statement was made by Miss Barbara White, of the American mission to the United Nations, to the General Assembly's decolonization committee last night. Miss White said that there had recently been signs that the South African Government "may be finally moving toward a peaceful resolution of the immensely frustrating deadlock over Namibia."

She continued: "We urge the South African Government to back up these statements with prompt, decisive actions. We ask that South Africa provide the United Nations with the legally recognized authority for Namibia, with an unequivocal statement of its plans for permitting the people of Namibia to exercise their right of self-determination."

"This statement should include an indication of the period within which positive changes can be expected and we want the United Nations to play its rightful role in this process."

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Case of Kissinger accepts Israel's refusal to negotiate with PLO

ERSEAS Kissinger accepts Israel's refusal to negotiate with PLO... accepted Israel's refusal to negotiate with the PLO and that he stood behind it. But Mr Yaviv admitted that there had been "other voices" a reference to a remark by President Ford that Israel should negotiate with "either Jordan or the PLO" and to an endorsement of this by the White House press spokesman.

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Valery and Galina Panov, who were allowed to leave the Soviet Union last June, practise yesterday for their Tel Aviv debut tomorrow.

Bolivian leader again triumphs over rebels

La Paz, Nov 8.—President Banzer appeared today to have regained full control of the country in a brief but violent battle against rebellious elements which he described as "a group of good-for-nothing drug addicts and drunks". It was the second attempted revolt against his regime this year.

Russians suspicious of crops forecast plan

From Peter Nichols Rome, Nov 8 The Soviet delegate at the United Nations World Food Conference today showed little enthusiasm for proposals for international cooperation in devising a crop early warning system which would be based on a worldwide gathering of information concerning crops and weather.

Turkish Army called out to stop student battles

From Our Correspondent Ankara, Nov 8 The most violent student disturbances for more than two years erupted today in Ankara and were quelled only after the Army intervened. At least four persons were badly injured in armed battles between right and left-wing students.

India attempts to reconcile Sikkim rivals

From Our Correspondent Delhi, Nov 8 The Indian Government proposes to invite the Chogyal of Sikkim to Delhi in an attempt to reconcile him and his Chief Minister, Kazi Lhendup Dorji.

Prospects of peace in Cyprus brighter

M. Rendel prospects for peace in Cyprus brightened for two reasons. The first is that Mr Klides, the acting president, a fine disregard for personal safety declared for the time publicly on Thursday acceptance of the Turkish offer for a bizonal federalism was the only realistic working for a settlement.

Athens treason allegations over Turkish invasion

From Our Correspondent Athens, Nov 8 An Athens lawyer, believed to be acting on behalf of the junta, today formally denounced the leaders of the Greek armed forces at the time of the Turkish invasion of Cyprus in July, for allegedly disobeying the order to attack the Turks "on all fronts".

Sudan defence minister relieved of his post

From Our Correspondent Khartoum, Nov 8.—President Nimeiry of Sudan yesterday relieved General Awad Khalafalla of his post as Defence Minister and Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces. No explanation for the decision was given. The General has been appointed a military adviser.—Reuter.



They're twice as good together.

This month's issues of Living and Family Circle promise a Novemberful of interesting articles and ideas. Living has ideas to improve your bathroom, tasty ways to be a pennywise cook-plus lots of fashion flair! Family Circle shows you how to make presents for all the family, tells you all about making beer - and cooking with it!

Big business deserts Mr Tanaka

Peter Hazelhurst Tokyo, Nov 8 Tanaka, the Japanese Prime Minister, who has spent the last two weeks paying off visits to New Zealand, Australia and Burma, returned to Tokyo tonight to discover that political opponents within the ruling Liberal Democratic Party have launched a campaign to force his resignation.

Abominable snowman reported by Poles

Katmandu, Nov 8.—Traces of the "abominable snowman" have been reported by a Polish Himalayan expedition. Andrzej Zawada, the group's leader, was quoted as saying that they had seen footprints which were "clearly the track of a yeti". They did not see any animal.—Reuter.



# Doctor Johnson alone again

by John Wain

James Boswell, for one, had no doubt as to what Hester Thrale was about to do, now that she was a widow. She should marry Samuel Johnson. Boswell's entire sincere love and respect for Johnson did not prevent him from extracting as much giggling fun as possible from the idea of Johnson's married lover, with a bride 30 years his junior. Eight days after Henry Thrale's death—one day, indeed, after his funeral—Boswell wrote a set of verses which he called "Epithalamium" and celebrating the forthcoming nuptials of the pair. To say that this poem exceeded the bounds of good taste would be an understatement; where ordinary bad taste leaves off, Boswell began. His effort opens:

*My dearest darling view your slave  
Behold him as your very scrub  
Whether to write as author  
Or govern well the brewing tub.  
While to fecility thus raised  
My bosom glows with amorous fire  
Purter no longer shall be praised  
'Tis I myself am Thrale's entire.  
Five daughters by your former spouse  
Shall match the nobles of the land  
The fruit of our more fervent vows  
A pillar of the state shall stand.  
And so on through eight more scurrilous verses. The joke about Thrale's entire is quite good in its low-minded way; the word "entire", as a noun, has two meanings, a whole and a stallion as distinct from a gelding, and also a certain kind of beer. This kind of word-play no doubt convulsed the merry gatherings at which Boswell, incredible as it may seem, rendered his Epithalamium in the spring of 1781.*

For Hester herself, things were nothing like so agreeably clear-cut. She was flustered by all the demands of her situation, beset by anxieties, haunted by emotions to which she dared not, even in the silence of her own mind, give full expression. The management of Henry Thrale's estate filled her hands with business; there were four executors, of whom Johnson was one, whose approval must be sought for every important step. The brewery, of course, had to be sold, and here at least Johnson could be of wholehearted assistance. To bustle about with a quill pen and ink horn dangling from his lapel—to discuss terms and calculate costs, to be involved in the star of affairs, amused and interested him. He had always sturdily refused to acknowledge the mystique of buying and selling; one glance at the average business man was enough to assure him that business could not call for much intellectual subtlety; as he succinctly put it, "Trade could not be managed by those who manage it, if it were difficult." Now, he engaged meetings with these people on equal terms and he did so with a grand swaggering air. "We are not here to sell a parcel of vats and boilers," he declared, "but the possibility of growing rich beyond the dreams of avarice."

His fun did not last long. At the end of May 1781 the brewery was sold to John Perkins, Sylvanus Bevan, and David and Robert Barclay. One sign of relief, at least, Hester could now breathe; she wrote to a friend that she was glad to lose the golden millstone from round her neck: "I long to salute you in my restored character as a gentlewoman." But she was a gentlewoman with many problems and difficulties. Money, which her husband had for so long provided by magic, was suddenly a rebellious, unpredictable genie, ready at any moment to go back into the bottle. Streatham seemed to her enormously expensive—especially as she had failed in a lawsuit against some of her Welsh relatives, and this had involved her in the payment of a large debt, outstanding for nearly 30 years.

Underlying the practical worries were deeper personal troubles. Her marriage, whatever its advantages, had been loveless; now at forty-one, she was suddenly free to recast her life, and a happy mutual love seemed suddenly to be a possibility. Most of her friends, she knew, would take the line that as a widow with adolescent daughters to look after, she should bury her sexual emotions, regard that part of her life as over. The trouble was that it was not over; it had simply never begun. And there, on the fringe of her life, was the attractive figure of Gabriel Piozzi. Did she love him? If so, she did not yet dare to admit the fact to herself. She shrank from the upheaval that such knowledge would cause, both in herself and in others. What should she do? Tormented, harassed, she decided to gain a breathing space. She would let Streatham Park for three years



A portrait of Hester Thrale by R. E. Pine

John Opie's portrait of Johnson, for which he sat on the day of his stroke.

and spend that time in Italy with her three oldest daughters, Queneey, Sophy and Susan. It would benefit the girls to travel and learn languages; and Queneey's musical studies need not suffer any interruption, for Mr Piozzi would guide the party. In this way she brought him into her plans while keeping him, for the moment, at a manageable distance.

On the other hand, what of Johnson? She knew, and so did everyone, how much he had longed to see Italy. If she left him behind her, how critical his friends would be, how they would castigate her selfishness! But—she had to face the fact—she simply did not want to take him. He was old; he was a nuisance; his rasping cough got on her nerves; it was not even certain that he would survive the hardships of the journey or the change of surroundings. Finally, she plucked up courage. It was it or her own life and she was going to live it. They would go to Italy and they would not take Johnson.

On August 22, 1782 she nervously herself to tell him of her plans. She expected anger, disappointment, protestations, pleas. But Johnson did not oblige. Deeply saddened as he must have been, he forced himself to take the news with stoical calm. Woman-like, Hester resented this too. "I fancied Mr Johnson could not have existed without me forsooth," she wrote in her diary, "as we have now lived together above eighteen years, and I have so fondled and waited on him in sickness and in health—not a bit out! He feels nothing in parting with me, nothing in the least; but thinks it a prudent scheme and goes to his book as usual."

Obviously, Johnson's calm reaction was achieved at the cost of an enormous effort, calling on all his reserves of courage and generosity. He was to lose Hester—even if he were still alive when she returned in three years' time, she would have grown away from him—and he was to lose Streatham. For years he had loved both her and the place, and the two loves had knotted themselves into one. Now the axe was at the

root. Inexorably, preparations went forward; the day of severance came nearer. The lawyers drew up the agreement; Streatham was to be let for three years to Lord Shelburne. By early October there was nothing left but to go. On the sixth of the month, Johnson dined there for the last time, read in the library for the last time, and, as usual at any solemn moment of his life, composed a prayer: "Almighty God, Father of all mercy, help me by thy Grace that I may with humble and sincere thankfulness remember the comforts and conveniences which I have enjoyed at this place and that I may resign them with holy submission, equally trusting in thy protection when thou givest and when thou takest away. Have mercy upon me. O Lord, have mercy upon me. To thy fatherly protection, O Lord, I commend this family. Bless, guide and defend them. That they may so pass through this world as finally to enjoy in thy presence everlasting happiness, for Jesus Christ's sake. Amen."

The parting with Streatham must have seemed to Johnson like a kind of death. And indeed it severed one of the main strands that held him to life. Everywhere he looked, warmth and companionship and colour were fading. Only the previous January he had suffered a loss that nothing could repair. Swirly, facetious, reliable old Lever had gone to bed in his room at Bolt Court one night, and had got up no more. His death, according to Johnson's diary, took place at about seven o'clock in the morning and was "instantaneous." Johnson's pain can be imagined; he always hated losing a friend, and an old friend most of all, and Levet was a friend of classic vintage; they had been together in the early days of poverty, before the Dictionary, before the Rambler, before the death of Tetter, "Commendavi", Johnson wrote sadly, "May God have mercy on him. May he have mercy on me."

Lever died in the depths of winter. After an uneasy summer came the sad autumn, the wrenching departure from

Streatham. Thereafter events moved quickly. Freed from the twin burdens of Southwark and Streatham, Hester was able to look at her own emotions in a clearer light. She continued to see Piozzi, and the feeling between them rapidly grew in intensity until, some time that autumn, they avowed their mutual love. Hester went down to Brighton with the girls; her mind was whirling with the alternatives that opened before her, and she had no energy to spare for Johnson, who joined them briefly in a visit that no one enjoyed. He was querulous and badly behaved; she was preoccupied with the turmoil inside her. At Brighton she took the opportunity to unburden her heart to Fanny Burney, who stayed with them there, and also to Queneey. She declared that she loved Piozzi and had thoughts of marrying him. Both were horrified. Fanny pleaded with her to change her mind; Queneey vowed that she would never give her consent to such a step. Miserable, frustrated, angry with one another, they returned at the end of the month to London, where Hester had taken a house in Argyll Street for the winter.

Johnson, too, was in London this winter, at his own house in Bolt Court. He had a room in the Argyll Street house just as he had done at Streatham; a semblance of the old intimacy was preserved; but it was the living substance, Hester was deep in the conflict with her daughters, who refused utterly to countenance their mother's remarriage. Just why the gentle and courteous musician should have been regarded as so scandalously unfit a mate for the brewer's widow is difficult, from a twentieth-century point of view, to see; but he was a foreigner, a Catholic, and had no solid position in society—for of course an artist is not solid like a lawyer or a moneylender. Then, too, the world is always cynical about the marriages of hetteresses. When the news broke, Piozzi was represented as an unscrupulous adventurer who had smiled and bowed his way

into a fortune; it was even confidently said that he was much younger than Hester (he was six months older, in fact), and she was jeered at as the amorous widow, who marries her cicisbeo. Almost half a century earlier, when Elizabeth Porter had announced to her family that she meant to marry Sam Johnson, exactly the same situation had arisen. Terty had chosen to remain for love rather than to retain the approval of her family. But the choice is a difficult one for any woman. In that winter of 1782-83 everyone was tense and unhappy. The girls were adamant, Hester in agony, Johnson puzzled and with a sense of neglect. He spent some time in Argyll Street, but mostly he moped in the house in Bolt Court. It was a melancholy place. Mrs Desmoulins had gone away, sickened finally at her incessant quarrels with Anna Williams; and Miss Williams herself was dying. Frank Barber did his best to pick up both her and the sinking Johnson; but Frank was never very efficient. The house was disorganized, comfortless and probably dirty. And Lever's place at the breakfast-table was empty.

Hester, for her part, had no energy to spare for Johnson's sufferings. She was being forced to her knees by the obstinate resistance of her daughters, led by Queneey. They would not accept Piozzi as their step-father; they expected her to give her life to looking after their needs, running a home for them. Finally, worn out, she capitulated. On 6 April 1783 she bade an agonizing farewell to her lover. From that moment, her health began to crumble. The notion of living for a while in Italy was abandoned at the same time as the idea of marriage to Piozzi. Seeking a change of scene and a relief from pressures, she took refuge in Bath; immediately two of the younger children, whom she had left behind, fell ill, and one died. Sunk in her miseries, she neglected Johnson more or less completely. And now, left alone as he was, an even more

appalling blow fell on him. Let him take up the story himself as he wrote it in a letter to Hester. "No other voice would fall on the ear with such pathetic force:

Dear Madam  
I am sitting down in no cheerful solitude to write a narrative which would once have affected you with tenderness and sorrow, but which you will perhaps pass over with the careless glance of frigid indifference. For this diminution of regard, however, I know not whether I ought to blame you, who may have reasons which I cannot know, and I do not blame myself who have for a great part of human life done you what good I could, and have never done you any evil.

I had been disordered in the usual way, and had been relieved by the usual methods, by opium and cathartics, but I rather lessened my dose of opium.

On Monday the sixteenth, I sat for my picture, and walked a considerable way with little inconvenience. In the afternoon and evening, I felt myself light and easy, and began to plan schemes of life. Thus I went to bed, and in a short time waked and sat up as had been long my custom, when I felt a confusion and indistinctness in my head which lasted, I suppose about half a minute; I was alarmed and prayed God, but that however he might afflict my body he would spare my understanding. This prayer, that I might try the integrity of my faculties, I made in Latin verse. The lines were not very good, but I knew them not to be very good, I made them easily, and concluded myself to be unimpaired in my faculties.

Soon after I perceived that I had suffered a paralytic stroke and that my speech was taken from me. I was in a state of insensibility in this dreadful state that I wondered at my own apathy, and considered that perhaps death itself when it should come, would excite less horror than seems now to attend it.

In order to rouse the vocal organs, I took two drams. Wine has been celebrated for the production of eloquence; I put myself into violent motion, and, I think, repeated it. But all was vain; I then went to bed, and, strange as it may seem, I think, slept. When I saw light, it was time to contrive what I should do. Though God stopped my speech he left me my hearing, I enjoyed a mercy which was not granted to my dear friend, Laurence, who now perhaps overlooks me as I am writing and rejoices that I have what he wanted. My first need was necessarily to my servant, who came in talking, and could not immediately comprehend why he should read what I put into his hands.

I then wrote a card to Mr Allen that I might have a discreet friend at hand to act as occasion should require. In penning this note I had some difficulty; my hand, I knew not how nor why, made wrong letters. I then wrote to Dr Taylor to come to me, and bring Dr Heberden, and I sent to Dr Brocklesby, who is my neighbour. My physicians are very friendly and very disinterested, and give me great hopes, but you may imagine my situation. I have so far recovered my vocal powers, so to repeat the Lord's Prayer with no very imperfect articulation. My memory, I hope, yet remains as it was. But such an attack produces solitude for the safety of every faculty.

How this will be received by you I know not, I hope you will sympathize with me, but perhaps—  
My Mistress gracious, mild and good  
Cries. Is he dumb? 'tis time he should.

But can this be possible? I hope it cannot. I hope that what, when I could speak, I spoke of you, and surely it cannot be remembered but with some degree of kindness. I have loved you with virtuous affection, I have honoured you with sincere esteem. Let not all our endearment be forgotten, but let me have in this great distress your pity and your prayers. You see I vet turn to you with my complaints as a settled and unalienable friend; do not do not drive me from you, for I have not deserved either neglect or hatred.

To the girls, who do not write often, for Susy has written only once, and Miss Thrale owes me a letter, I earnestly recommend as their guardian and friend, that they remember their Creator in the days of their youth.

I suppose you may wish to know how my disease is treated by the physicians. They put a blister upon my back, and two from my ear to my throat, one on a side. The blister on the back has done little, and those on the throat have not risen. I bled, and bled (it sticks to our last sand) and compelled the apothecary to make his saline according to the Edinburgh dispensatory, that it might adhere better. I have two on now of my own prescription. They likewise give me salt of tartar, which I take with no great confidence, but am satisfied that what can be done is done for me.

O God, give me comfort and confidence in thy merciful providence, and if it be thy good pleasure, relieve my diseases for Jesus Christ's sake, Amen.

I am almost ashamed of this querulous letter, but now it is written, let it go.

I am, Madam, Your most humble servant,  
Bolt Court, Fleet Street, 19 June 1783.  
SAM: JOHNSON

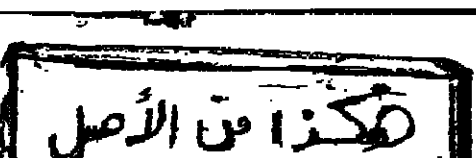
This paralytic stroke was a clear warning. Johnson could not hope to live long; any friend who still wanted to enjoy his company, and to contribute to what happiness he might still enjoy, would have to do so without much delay. Yet Hester, who had been so much for him for so long, continued even now to stand aloof. Her own problems of mind and body had completely overwhelmed her. Johnson struggled to his feet; that summer he was even capable of travelling into the country as usual; yet she did not suggest that he should accompany her and the girls. The gap was supplied by Johnson's devoted friend, Benner Langton, who happened to be in Rochester and had Johnson to stay there for a couple of weeks. Characteristically, still hungry for life and new experiences, Johnson went on, feeble as he was, to stay in the neighbourhood of Salisbury with a young man he had recently met, by name William Bowles. He enjoyed his stay with Bowles, who did everything possible to make him comfortable; but when Bowles suggested that they should pass a day or two at Weymouth, where he had heard that Hester Thrale was staying, Johnson showed no willingness to go. He had, quite evidently, made up his mind to avoid Hester until she came to him.

Back in London he found Bolt Court gloomier than ever. Anna

Williams had died during absence. Johnson wrote Langton that "her death lowering that of Levet, has my house a solitude. Still her little substance to a school. She is, I hope, there is neither darkness want, nor sorrow." In this tude, Johnson battled on, treating life as a privilege a challenge, still determined to sit down tamely and wait death. He fought gall against an assemblage of eases; and to enjoy the plet of company and convers he formed, in December 17 new Club, which met at a still flourishing today. Essex Hall in Essex St. This new association was ing like so exclusive and d quished as that the original i which he still continues attend; but it had its shu wise and witty men; Mu was a member and so wa Brocklesby, Johnson's good humane physician; so were well, William Windham statesman, and George Stee the literary scholar.

Johnson had need of Brocklesby's skill. That w his health sank to the i where death was staring b the face. He suffered from he called "a spasms asthma", and also from dr In addition he was torm by gout, and by a painful plait which he called a "cocele", which seems to i involved an enormously sw testicle which had to be re surgically. From mid-Dece to late April, a hundred twenty-nine days by his reckoning, he was unable leave the house. When, a ingly, he recovered, his first cusion was to St Clen Dane's Church to give th for his deliverance. Dr Br lesby was confident that w weather would benefit him; it seems to have been Bos who came up with the idea instead of waiting for English weather to turn w Johnson should go to Italy. Had always wanted to go th and now it might be the me of postponing his death fo year or two. Boswell, to eternal credit, took the busi on himself. To go to Italy Jo son would need funds. Bos consulted Reynolds; next wrote a letter to the Lord Ch Boswell pursued, "but c money it would require. "Why, no, Sir," Boswell h poured out the story—how h friends had gone behind h back and arranged it all. Joh heard "him out"; the "This," he said, "is taking p

Continued on Page





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FAIRFIELD HALL, CROYDON THE ANTI-QUARIAN MUSIC SOCIETY and TUESDAY, 19 NOVEMBER at 8 p.m. TONI PRAXMAIR'S TYROLESE SINGERS & DANCERS

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ed-from opposite page pains about a man". Boswell burst out, "friends would do every-thing for you". Johnson's eyes it not speak; for a moment I nor speak; then, "God all", he said. Boswell, "God you all", Johnson re-

for Antwerp by sea, Johnson had remained on the shore, "sailing his majestic frame, and watching the ship grow smaller in the distance. Now, any such lingering would have been too painful, and he moved off with what speed his unwieldy old limbs would lend him.

have loved you, esteemed you, revered you and served you, I, who long thought you the first of human kind, entreat that before your fate is irrevocable, I may once more see you. I was, I once was, Madam, most truly yours Sam: Johnson 2 July 1784 I will come down if you permit it.

Chess Tactical terrors

orenzo said: that hath not music in himself, nor moved with concord of sweet sounds, or treasons, stratagems, and spoils."



Antiques

New fashions for the old

I am sometimes asked "What do you think will be the next fashion in antiques? What should we be collecting now, before it becomes expensive?"

self-esteeming period, can be begun much more cheaply. Of the objects shown in our illustration, none costs more than £4.

Bridge Matter of time

ter partners employ a or a strong no trump, the ons when with 27 or more they fail to reach game are. When one of them opened with a suit bid he a rule of guaranteeing himun number of points a rebid of One No Trump a next round, and the rest is in a position to know his points and shape he has sufficient ial for a single or double Game is not even then rely certain although de has protected himself it destructive suit breaks; ll needs to time his leads e best advantage, and it re often in the play than bidding that the game is d.

In the past 10 years, we have seen the successive fashions for Art Nouveau and Art Deco; and as I have already said in this column, I am convinced that the next fashion will be for the artefacts of Austerity/Binge, the style of the 1940s and 1950s.

Now you are ready to open Philippe Garner's book to look at contemporary photographs of examples of Edwardiana recently on the market. You will notice that the prevailing style is still Art Nouveau—not the voluptuously curving Nouveau of the 1890s, but the moral-fibre, rectilinear Nouveau of Charles Rennie Mackintosh. Posters are an important ingredient of the period—by John Hassall, Dudley Hardy, the Beggarstaff Brothers in England, and by Will Bradley and Maxfield Parrish in America.

Bridge hand diagram showing cards and scores. Includes text: East South West North No 1 Diamond No 2 No trumps No 3 No trumps No 4 No trumps No 5 No trumps No 6 No trumps No 7 No trumps No 8 No trumps No 9 No trumps No 10 No trumps No 11 No trumps No 12 No trumps No 13 No trumps No 14 No trumps No 15 No trumps No 16 No trumps No 17 No trumps No 18 No trumps No 19 No trumps No 20 No trumps No 21 No trumps No 22 No trumps No 23 No trumps No 24 No trumps No 25 No trumps No 26 No trumps No 27 No trumps No 28 No trumps No 29 No trumps No 30 No trumps No 31 No trumps No 32 No trumps No 33 No trumps No 34 No trumps No 35 No trumps No 36 No trumps No 37 No trumps No 38 No trumps No 39 No trumps No 40 No trumps No 41 No trumps No 42 No trumps No 43 No trumps No 44 No trumps No 45 No trumps No 46 No trumps No 47 No trumps No 48 No trumps No 49 No trumps No 50 No trumps No 51 No trumps No 52 No trumps No 53 No trumps No 54 No trumps No 55 No trumps No 56 No trumps No 57 No trumps No 58 No trumps No 59 No trumps No 60 No trumps No 61 No trumps No 62 No trumps No 63 No trumps No 64 No trumps No 65 No trumps No 66 No trumps No 67 No trumps No 68 No trumps No 69 No trumps No 70 No trumps No 71 No trumps No 72 No trumps No 73 No trumps No 74 No trumps No 75 No trumps No 76 No trumps No 77 No trumps No 78 No trumps No 79 No trumps No 80 No trumps No 81 No trumps No 82 No trumps No 83 No trumps No 84 No trumps No 85 No trumps No 86 No trumps No 87 No trumps No 88 No trumps No 89 No trumps No 90 No trumps No 91 No trumps No 92 No trumps No 93 No trumps No 94 No trumps No 95 No trumps No 96 No trumps No 97 No trumps No 98 No trumps No 99 No trumps No 100 No trumps

Edward Mayer







SOUTH BANK CONCERT HALLS

Director: John Dawson CBE. Tickets: 928 3191. Telephone bookings not accepted on Sundays. Information: 928 3002. For enquiries when postal bookings have already been made: 928 2972. Postal applications must be accompanied by a stamped addressed envelope.

ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL

THIS IS SCOTLAND The haunting beauty of the Scottish scene in 1974... David Webster of Oban £2.20, £1.80, £1.50, £1.20, 90p, 60p.

LONDON SYMPHONY David Oistrakh Memorial Concert... £2.50, £2.00, £1.50, £1.00, 85p, 60p.

DON QUIXOTE Colour film of the ballet with music by Ludwig Minkus... £1.00, 80p, 60p.

LONDON SYMPHONY David Oistrakh Memorial Concert... £2.75, £2.20, £1.75, £1.25, £1.00.

ORGAN RECITAL Bach... £2.75, £2.20, £1.75, £1.25, £1.00.

CHARLES BENBOW Lancelotti... £2.50, £2.00, £1.50, £1.00, 85p.

BBC SYMPHONY Helmut Watz... £2.75, £2.20, £1.75, £1.25, £1.00.

CITY OF BIRMINGHAM SYMPHONY... £2.50, £2.00, £1.50, £1.00, 85p.

THE TYROLESE TONI PRAXMAIR'S... £2.50, £2.00, £1.50, £1.00, 85p.

AMADEUS QUARTET Solo Piano Group... £2.10, £1.80, £1.50, £1.20, 90p, 60p.

CLIFFORD CURZON Solo Piano Group... £2.10, £1.80, £1.50, £1.20, 90p, 60p.

LONDON PHILHARMONIC... £2.75, £2.20, £1.75, £1.25, £1.00.

BUCHAREST PHILHARMONIC... £2.20, £1.65, £1.35, £1.10, 85p, 55p.

LONDON SYMPHONY... £2.75, £2.20, £1.75, £1.25, £1.00.

ORGAN RECITAL Heintz Wunderlich... £2.75, £2.20, £1.75, £1.25, £1.00.

BBC SYMPHONY... £2.75, £2.20, £1.75, £1.25, £1.00.

ROYAL PHILHARMONIC... £2.75, £2.20, £1.75, £1.25, £1.00.

PIANO RECITAL Alfred Brendel... £2.50, £2.00, £1.50, £1.00, 85p.

QUEEN ELIZABETH HALL... £2.50, £2.00, £1.50, £1.00, 85p.

ROYAL PHILHARMONIC... £2.75, £2.20, £1.75, £1.25, £1.00.

LONDON SYMPHONY... £2.75, £2.20, £1.75, £1.25, £1.00.

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ROYAL PHILHARMONIC... £2.75, £2.20, £1.75, £1.25, £1.00.

PURCELL ROOM - continued

WEDNESDAY NOVEMBER 13 7.30 p.m. MUSICA ANTICA E NUOVA... £1.00, 80p, 60p.

FRIDAY NOVEMBER 15 8.00 p.m. STEPHEN PRUSLIN... £1.00, 80p, 60p.

ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL

TONI PRAXMAIR'S TYROLESE SINGERS & DANCERS... £2.50, £2.00, £1.50, £1.00, 85p.

FRIDAY, 22 NOVEMBER at 8 p.m. In aid of St. Peter's Research Trust... ALFRED BRENDL... £2.50, £2.00, £1.50, £1.00, 85p.

Monday, 25 November, 8 p.m. Polyphonia presents... ELGAR'S 'CARACTACUS'... £1.70, £1.45, £1.20, £1.00, 85p.

TONIGHT at 7.45 SWINGLE II... £2.50, £2.00, £1.50, £1.00, 85p.

TOMORROW EVENING at 7.15 THE NASH ENSEMBLE... £2.50, £2.00, £1.50, £1.00, 85p.

SCHUBERT'S QUINTET in A, D.667 (The Trout)... £2.50, £2.00, £1.50, £1.00, 85p.

EDUARD MELKUS ENSEMBLE... £2.50, £2.00, £1.50, £1.00, 85p.

LONDON SINFONETTA... £2.50, £2.00, £1.50, £1.00, 85p.

MONTEVERDI/SCHUBERT/GOEHR... £2.50, £2.00, £1.50, £1.00, 85p.

TUESDAY, 19 NOVEMBER at 7.45 p.m. VERMEER QUARTET... £2.50, £2.00, £1.50, £1.00, 85p.

WEDNESDAY, 20 NOVEMBER at 7.45 p.m. PHILOMUSICA... £2.50, £2.00, £1.50, £1.00, 85p.

LONDON MOZART PLAYERS... £2.50, £2.00, £1.50, £1.00, 85p.

MOURA LYMPANY... £2.50, £2.00, £1.50, £1.00, 85p.

PURCELL ROOM... £2.50, £2.00, £1.50, £1.00, 85p.

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Strings to Massenet's bow

Richard Bonyng's enthusiasm for the operas of Jules Massenet was bound to bear fruit... Esclarmonde was composed in 1889, between Manon and Werther.



Joan Sutherland and Giacomo Aragall.

second act, a long torrid love duet, consists of one gorgeous tune after another... Perhaps he is not a true civil servant after all.

The Pay Off

Irving Wardle... Imagine an obscure civil servant who has been slaving away in the Treasury for 25 years.

The Red Turnip

Irving Wardle... Appearing improbably under the banner of the Goethe Institute as part of the Germany Facet programme.

Troy-Game

John Percival... The emphasis in the title of Robert North's new work, Troy-Game, must be put on the second syllable.

John Percival

John Percival... The emphasis in the title of Robert North's new work, Troy-Game, must be put on the second syllable.

Abbey Simon

Abbey Simon... The American, Abbey Simon, is no stranger to London; again on Thursday he impressed first and foremost with his professionalism.

Joan Chissell

Joan Chissell... The American, Abbey Simon, is no stranger to London; again on Thursday he impressed first and foremost with his professionalism.

Art and the people

Music from the Flames BBC 1 tomorrow

Alan Blyth

Alan Blyth... "Art must be addressed to the people" is Shostakovich's foremost message in this revealing Omnibus film.

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# Good Food Guide A hint of East Anglian promise

Roughly speaking the message of our last article was "westward, look, the land is bright". Pickings in the other direction are thinner, for gastronomic dawns in East Anglia break very slowly indeed. Although Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex and Cambridgeshire have sheltered restaurants of high individuality, not to say risk (one thinks of André Arama at Swavesey End of the rival kitchens at Fressingfield and Brockdish), the running is now being made by metropolitan colonists.

A couple of years ago Robert Carrier opened his country seat, Hintelsham Hall—with its Queen Anne facade, Elizabethan substratum and as many Great Dishes of the World as he can fit into his well-planned, five-course set menu. And although, according to the latest reports, the master's hand may not always be perceptible here these days, at recent test meals lentil salad with sausage in a garlicky dressing, an individual onion tart, fresh green beans, pommes dauphinoise and the sweets, especially sorbet de framboises (the recipe for which is reproduced in the Guide's new cookery book) all worked their old magic.

Another conjuring trick is be-

ing performed by Richard Walton, co-owner of Chez Moi in London's Holland Park, who is working in two places at once. Last year he and his partners turned their own "country cottage" near Great Dunmow into an ingeniously extended restaurant, and joined the ranks of the chef-commuters. La Chaumière (the address is Philipot End, but ask them for a map to be on the safe side) may be too House & Garden for some, but it is in fact surrounded by everyone's dream of an English country garden. Prices are at West End levels, so, understandably, fall-ures in the cooking are held to forgive (especially if one has perversely driven all the way from Holland Park to try it). A test meal betrayed some fussy and one or two downright vulgar touches but there was admiration for *pain de poireaux*—a raminell-full of leeks, bacon, cheese and cream, *graines*—and the *carré d'agneau* (five cutlets, fairly pink, pervaded with garlic and mint). This was even better than a similar dish eaten recently at Chez Moi while the accompanying *mange-tout peas* and *potatoes maitre d'hôtel* were carefully cooked. The meal ended on a top note, for *petit pain de chocolat* "had orange liqueur floating on top to astonish the first mouthful". Muscadet Ch de la Galissonnière at £2.10 is one of the cheapest

bottles here on a list that is shared with Chez Moi (except that in the country they do not keep carafe wines). The claret rises to Ch Cheval Blanc '64 at a grim £15.

A comfortable half day's drive away, in a 1930s-style semi-detached house at West Runton, near Cromer, is a restaurant that might be described as semi-detached from the long-loved Geschke Restaurant in Weybourne. Mankred Hollweger (who was the chef there) and head waiter, Andy Lorenzi, have branched out on their own, and have called their place for inscrutable reasons, the Mirabelle. Recently they provided two itinerant Guide inspectors with an unexpectedly good meal. It included a moist-centred, crisply-coated Holstein-schnitzel, an admirably cooked trout from the river Glaven and a green salad with a perfect, garlicky dressing. They were encouraged, too, to find that, as at Geschke, the set meal was no mere poor relation of the carte. The wine list (about 60 bottles from various sources) leans towards whites (either because of Swiss tastes or because of the local fish and shellfish they make much of here). Carafe wine is French—£1.40 for 7/10 litre.

Not far away at Burnham Market, another fishy find,

according to those who have nominated it for the next Guide, is the Fishes Restaurant, owned by Norfolk Sea Farms Ltd. whose own smoked fish (salmon, trout, mackerel, eel, cod's roe) can be bought to take away, or consumed at the simple cork-topped tables on the premises, which are served by "young, keen, rather amateur, rather well-spoken waitresses". There is crab pâté, and cold cucumber or fish soups to begin with, home-cured sausage or ham for fish-haters, and a small but imaginative list of sweets (leitrim cream, apricot and almond flan).

Back in Suffolk, in the little market town of Halesworth (about eight miles from Southwold), Stewart Bassett is running a restaurant (Bassett's) owned by Norfolk Sea Farms in his sixteenth-century converted bakery. Early reports promise well: avocado moussé; veal cutlets stewed in sherry with cheese and onion, accompanied by buttery, minted new potatoes with a good salad; lemon and blackcurrant sorbet. Sea and river fish are the speciality, with pâté, poultry, bone-and-stuffed game, and home-made bread.

Southwold itself has its Dutch Bar at the south end of town, a shining and sunny front on the sea. It is early days yet, for

a critical inspector found Nicholas and Wendy Wilton's steak "tasteful", cheeses prepacked and coffee dismal. Many others, though, have written to praise such dishes as smoked Southwold mackerel in cream sauce, *mushrooms à la grecque*, loin of pork provencal, boned duck with cherries, home-made ice-creams and a chocolate mousse "tinged with rum". Admans Beer in bottle (try Broadside or Fisherman's Ale) is there to lure Campaign for Real Ale fans out of the public houses near by; Domäne de la Borie or white Touraine ordinaires are £1 for a pint.

To compilers of food guides the world of catering sometimes has the air of a mad hatter's tea party, as chefs and proprietors move from one place to the next (usually uncomfortably near a copy press desk). But these frustrations seem worthwhile when a migrant restaurateur comes home to roost and watchful correspondents let us know. The Lomaxes, whose little inn at Corton in Wiltshire earned an entry in the 1973 Guide, have moved to the pretty Suffolk town of Hadleigh to open Tavito's, a wine-bar restaurant in the High Street. At lunchtime there is home-made soup and French bread, salad or terrine, and fish of the day, with salad or, in winter,

jacket potatoes. Judgment must be suspended on the dinner.

**Details:**  
Hintelsham Hall, Hintelsham, Nr Ipswich, Suffolk. Tel Hintelsham 268 and 227. Meal with wine £5.10 (tunch), £6.90 (dinner).  
La Chaumière, Philipot End, Nr Great Dunmow, Essex. Tel Great Dunmow 2482. Closed Sunday; Monday, No lunches. Meal with wine £5.10.  
Mirabelle, Station Road, West Runton, Norfolk. Tel West Runton 396. Table d'hôte lunch £1.35, dinner £2.20 (VAT and service excluded). A la carte meal with wine £4.50.  
Fishes Restaurant, Market Place, Burnham Market, Norfolk. Tel Burnham Market 588. Closed Monday; Sunday dinner £2.75. Lunch, Meal with wine £2.75.  
Bassett's, London Road, Halesworth, Suffolk. Tel Halesworth 3154. Closed for lunch, except Sunday. Meal with wine £2.55 (tunch), £4.25 (dinner).  
Dutch Bar, 53 Ferry Road, Southwold, Suffolk. Tel Southwold 5172. Closed Monday, Sunday dinner. Meal with wine, £3.80.  
Tavito's Wine Bar and Restaurant, 103 High Street, Hadleigh, Suffolk. Tel Hadleigh 2820. Closed Sunday; Monday. Meal with wine, £3.40 (smack lunch about £1.20).

# Gardening Weatherwise

As always when I ask for help some kind readers come to my assistance. Two weeks ago I mentioned the fig Broomer Hall and said I did not know of a source of trees of this variety. A reader kindly informed me that it is offered by Jackman's Nurseries Ltd, Woking, Surrey, and I have checked with the firm that it does have a supply of trees at the moment.

I looked in Jackman's catalogue as in many others, but in my innocence only looked in the index in which "fig" does not appear.

Several readers have asked for a source of cordon gooseberries, red and white currants. These may be obtained from Mr E Hill, The Nurseries, Appleton, Abingdon, Berks. Mr Hill can also supply standard gooseberries.

These last are really a very useful type of bush; on a stem about 4ft high, it is easy to do the necessary pruning, and to spray, protect and harvest the fruit. One can also grow low crops, such as bulbs for cutting, lettuces and the like, underneath the bushes.

We must remember that at this time of the year anything may happen as regards the weather. We may amble along well enough with mild innocuous weather, but it was in the last week of November in 1962 that the frost came and never really lifted. The snow came at the end of the year and stayed until mid-March.

One year, I forget which, we lost all our gladiolus corms and begonia tubers because we had left them in a wooden shed instead of transferring them to a heated greenhouse.

So it would be wise to prepare now to carry out any frost protection measures we have in mind and put them into effect in the next week or two.

In the recent years of care-free expendability and wastage of our natural resources, nobody foresaw that one day the animals might be glad to eat the straw that the farmers have been so cheerfully burning. Now, I am told, that anyone who has an old hand-operated chaff cutter could turn it over for a tidy sum. We found one in an old barn when we bought our present premises, but we gave it away to a junk man.

Remember, if you do acquire some bales of straw or hay, that it is quite likely to be mouldy after a wet season. This mould can seriously damage your health. So try to break the bales in the open air and wear a face mask to lessen the danger of inhaling a concentration of the harmful pathogens. These are what cause the respiratory disease known as farmers' lung and a similar trouble known as grandfather's disease in Switzerland.

More to the point now is that straw is not only virtually unobtainable, but very expensive. We have used it fairly lavishly in the past for our hen run and sheds, and for mulching soft fruit.

Even more important has been the protecting with straw of our globe artichokes. About now we cut the stems down to about 15cm and earth them up like potatoes, but do not cover them right over. Then we pack a foot of straw over the soil for a yard each side of the row.

In bitter weather we pull straw over the plants but remove it when the weather turns mild again. Covered right over all winter, the plants may rot.

This year we are using leaves instead of straw. The means, of course, laying out netting over the leaves to keep them from blowing away. Still, I am prepared to go to a lot of trouble for my globe artichokes as we are very fond of them, and throughout the season they weigh 20p a head in our local shops.

The hens will have to make do with leaves in their sheds this year—straw only for their nesting boxes.

It is a moot point whether it is better to undercarpet shrub with ground cover, or to put a layer of several inches of fallen leaves over the ground every year. Some ground covering plants, like ivy, have enough to hide fallen leaves these are switched about that they fall under the foliage.

Probably it is best to use ground cover plants and evergreen shrubs, and to cover ground under deciduous shrub with a good mulch of leaf. Naturally the ground must be clean of weeds before laying on the leaf carpet.

Many people I find are quite surprised to discover that there are many varieties of certain plants when they always thought there was only one. Take lavender for example. One catalogue—that of Carlie Ltd, Twyford, Reading Berks, lists 15 varieties.

These vary in height from the new really dwarf *Lea dula* near Loddon Blus, to mid-blue plant only six inches high and ideal for a garden or for a gap in paving, to the old English lavender which makes a hedge three feet high.

There is quite a family drawn—Compacta, purpurea, *Atropurpurea*, deep blue, *Alba*, ivory white. *Hidcote* is only 15in high and is probably the best, a rich blue although some people prefer *Munstead* variety, a light purple and a good rich blue. *Provence* is a good rich blue with long flower spikes. *Grampian* variety is the one I grow.

One of the delicate problems of gardeners is how to face sooner or later in memorandum from the editor. Do not use Latin names in your articles. You have pointed out with respect to some plants do not have common names; that some plants have different common names in different parts of the country—a bluebell in English is not the same plant as bluebell in Scotland; that some common names, like *Susan* for example, have been applied to more than one plant.

Many Latin names accepted as common names are *magnolia*, *crocus*, *dahlia*, *dodonaea*, *laburnum*—it is dozens more.

Now *The Dictionary of Plant Names*, by Geoff Griggson (Allen Lane, £3 has just appeared. It is more than a straight-forward glossary of common names with the Latin names of plants to which they are useful though this is. A knowledge of the derivation of a plant name, as of course knowledge of a plant's origin and how it came into our gardens, adds enormously to interest of a garden—ours anybody else's.

The passion flower is called because it is possible to detect the crown of thorns, of the apostles, and other awful signs of Christ's passion.

# Travel The ski is the limit

**CRUISE IN THE INDIAN OCEAN**

Whether or not you've been cruising before, we think you'll find a holiday cruise the most relaxing and enjoyable of a lifetime.

On board, the facilities will provide you with a wide range of services from a first class hotel and we'll fly you to Bombay, where the cruise starts, by one of our Air-India Boeing 747's. But before you take your cruise, there's a choice of three, by one of our Air-India Boeing 747's, to Goa, Cochin and the Laccadive Islands. There are seven departures between the 5th December 1974 and the 1st January 1975. Come with us. You'll find a friendly, relaxed atmosphere. Please write to: Air-India, Tours Dept, 100 Strand Street, London, W1P 0BD.

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It does not take long to tour the pocket handkerchief-sized state of Liechtenstein, squashed between Austria and Switzerland on the upper reaches of the Rhine. It consists of the capital, Vaduz, and 11 tiny villages. The rest of the country—all 61 square miles of it—consists largely of Alp.

Small wonder then that when it comes to promoting tourism Liechtenstein concentrates on skiing holidays, and the mountain village of Malbun could yet become a resort to rival its mighty Swiss neighbours. It owes this partly to the fact that Malbun is set in a natural "bowl", so that almost every ski run ends in the centre of the village close to the hotels,

and partly to the formidable presence of the man who is probably Europe's best-known ski instructor, "Sepp" Ender. Besides being head of the ski school in Malbun, "Sepp" Ender is the man who taught the Prince of Wales to ski, middle-aged, and with the air of a rather aloof headmaster, he shames the young blond instructors in red polo-necked sweaters and dark glasses who litter most nursery slopes in the Alps by skiing in an assortment of old clothes which would delight a British gardener, and by gliding downhill without even bothering to take his cigar out of his mouth.

I had always believed that ski instructors shout things like "Watch your knees!" but "Sepp" Ender does not shout anything. He just looks at you, his lined, sun-tanned face impassive. And because you want him to think well of you, you try harder. "Sepp" Ender very quickly teaches people to ski.

Malbun is a pleasant, if rather cold, place in which to learn. It is high enough (5,600 feet) to be sure of snow during its Christmas to Easter season, and besides a good variety of runs there are plenty of ski lifts and a ski school which opens on the beginners' slope outside the Hotel Gorillon.

I was introduced to Malbun by Arie Rijkensberg, the Dutch-born Continental director of the inclusive tour firm, Swans. Malbun is becoming increasingly popular for winter sports holidays, and for many people it is the resort in which they really catch the skiing "bug". Inclusive holidays there this winter start from about £48 for one week and go up to £102 for a fortnight in the high season.

Learning to ski involves taking a lot of tumbles, and people often do not want to learn in the Alps. Children learn to ski as soon as they can walk, and the hardest thing for an adult to learn is how to smile benignly as a toddler zooms contemptu-

ously past you while you are lying on your back in a snow-drift with your skis wrapped around your neck.

But British skiers of all ages can take heart, for according to the Swiss Ski Federation, the Brand tourist office in Austria, Britons learn to ski more quickly than the people of almost any other European nation.

Brand, a pretty little resort in the Vorarlberg, full of good family-run hotels, is another of the "new" places which is growing to be particularly popular with British winter holidaymakers. This may be partly due to the tactful Herr Flaigg, who insists: "Britain is a sports nation. At home, the people play football and golf, so when they come here to learn to ski, after an average of four days you can take them up in the mountains. With people from other nations, it takes at least a week."

Despite the horrific—and often true—stories of visitors who have been heavily overcharged for drinks or entertainment, Austria remains a much sought-after centre for cheap package holidays. A four-day inclusive trip to a big ski area in the Alps can still cost as little as £28.

But a round of drinks in the evening could easily set you back £5, and it is worth remembering that if you book a £40 to £60 inclusive ski trip to Austria you are unlikely to come home with any change out of your pocket. If you taste in après-ski activities is very modest. Holidaymakers who do choose Austria would be well advised to stick to the better-known resorts such as Seefeld, Soll, or Mayrhofen, which are large enough to provide plenty of entertainment. If you should feel that you are being overcharged for anything.

Other up-and-coming ski resorts include two duty-free areas: Livigno, in the Italian Alps, and Andorra, Livigno—at

6,000ft, the highest town in Europe to remain inhabited throughout the winter—is a former penal colony and the prisoners' wooden huts still dot the landscape between the new hotels. But its attractions include nearly 40 miles of piste for all grades of skier, a rash of shops displaying cut-price Swiss watches, and proprietary brands of Scotch selling at about 70p a bottle.

It is, however, a rather sparsely populated spot compared with sophisticated and lovely Courmayeur, at the Italian end of the Mont Blanc tunnel—the place where the Italians do their winter weekending. One-week package holidays to Italian resorts this winter start at about £44.

To make a change from the Alps, Andorra—in the Pyrenees—is being developed into a ski resort and there are now inclusive winter holidays there for the first time (from £46). Advance bookings suggest that it has caught the imagination of many skiers looking for an out-of-the-ordinary holiday, and the very low prices of après-ski activities will do nothing to detract from its popularity. The snag is a five-hour coach transfer from Barcelona.

France, where prices have steadied in recent times and the new purpose-built resorts like Flaine, Les Arcs, and Isola 2,000 have been receiving a great deal of publicity, looks like being popular with many younger skiers this winter, but the growth of facilities in other areas is still unlikely to affect bookings at Chamonix—still described by the French, with endearing lack of modesty, as "the king of all ski resorts".

You can ski in Scotland (where the sun seldom shines, but mutton and other sports and entertainment facilities can be excellent). Norway (where après-ski seems to be a figment of the tourist authorities' imagination) and even Czechoslovakia, where increasing faci-

lities in beauty spots like the High Tatras are marred only by the emphasis put on ski-jumping and cross-country skiing rather than downhill skiing.

But Switzerland is still the choice of many experts and, I must confess, remains a personal favourite.

Among the attractive new resorts are the "twin" villages of Haute-Nendaz and Super-Nendaz, in Valais, which I visited last spring. An aerial cableway, a chairlift, and six ski lifts have opened up a large area around Haute-Nendaz, which was recently the site of the Swiss national alpine ski championships. A network of lifts and ski runs links the area with better-known Verbier.

Although the terrain and the facilities are often both unkind to beginners, Switzerland is still the most honest in its approach to skiing holidays. You get the best there—and you pay for it.

Cheap packages to Switzerland can mean bed-and-breakfast in a third grade resort—although bargains do exist. Experts may like to treat themselves to two weeks in St Moritz (from £158 half-board; Inghams); drive over and rent accommodation locally (which can work out quite cheap for a family), or fly to Switzerland independently on the excellent but little-known Dan-Air service between Gatwick and Bern which delivers them right at the heart of the skiing country.

Accommodation in Switzerland, especially at many of the smaller hotels, is usually good. The food, entertainment, and skiing facilities are usually excellent. And the ski instructors—who have to go through an annual refresher course—are usually both expert and tough. They will not give you much sympathy, but they will teach you to ski.

I think "Sepp" Ender would approve.

Robin Mead

Robin Mead

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Used as a step ladder Mark 3 has four rungs, 3 feet 9 inches; or extended seven rungs, 5 feet 10 inches. Mark 4 has five rungs, 5 feet 4 inches, extended nine rungs, 8 feet 2 inches. The two sections may be used separately as trestles, and with a board between them they are useful when painting walls and ceilings and for hedge trimming.

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The Mark 4 ladder: Fully extended with 18 run (left); the "stair climber" (above left); the Foot platform (above right); used as a step ladder with 11 rungs (below left); and the two sections used separately as trestles (below).

مكتبة الأصيل







# New Covent Garden

a Special Report



## An escape from all those central traffic jams

by Patrick O'Leary

Late tomorrow night the first loads of produce are expected at New Covent Garden. One motive above all others has driven the market from Central London to Nine Elms, two and a half miles away.

This is the need to escape daily traffic jams caused by thousands of vehicles converging on a site designed for the horse and cart. So, at the new market, close to the south bank of the Thames at Vauxhall, drivers will find much of the 68 acres reserved for their use.

Vehicle parks and waiting space for 2,000 lorries and 1,000 cars are joined by a network of one-way private roads serving the fruit and vegetable market, flower hall and associated office buildings. Years of planning have gone into the quest for a quick, efficient turnaround of about a million tons of fresh produce a year.

The latest official estimate for the total cost of the move was £37m. The figure seems likely to rise to at least £40m. Some £3m will come from a government grant; £5m has been agreed as the price the Greater London Council should pay for the bulk of the property owned by the Covent Garden Market Authority in its old quarters. The authority is negotiating the sale of a further area the Royal Opera House would like for extending its premises.

Most traffic will enter the new market from Nine Elms Lane, then pass through an open vehicle park and under a railway viaduct which cuts through the site. To the right is a small block of offices, including a control headquarters. Staff there have



This weekend, after more than three centuries in the heart of London, Covent Garden market moves to its new 68-acre home at Nine Elms, SW8 (above). Other pictures show traffic brought to a standstill by a porters' strike in 1924; a fruit importer preparing to open shop for the first time at Nine Elms; and a conversation piece outside the old Floral Hall.

The architect for the new building is the Gollins Melvin Ward Partnership.

from Spain, and the podium will have shops, a pub house, and a restaurant overlooking the Thames.

Office staff will often be to visit the fruit and vegetable area, so an internal service will run round a whole market. The new hall will use a different and underpass from the old traffic coming from the side of the tracks.

For communications of more complicated kind Post Office is providing more than 50 telex points, with the installation of telephone lines, has kept engineers busy.

The exit from the market beside Market Towers, close to Vauxhall Cross, Vauxhall Bridge, Bus 1 site, and Vauxhall Underground and railway station are a short walk away.

With so much done, drivers, one thing has to be done: unhappy charges made in the parking area, according to the market, according to size, and there will be parking fees.

The authority argues this will keep out most of the public buying just box who are who are wanted in a wholesale market. It also says provision of parking represents a part of the cost.

"The authority considers it equitable to spread cost among market users benefit directly, the seller and buyers", an official says. "It will be more than offset by the saving in turn time and an absence of need for unofficial payments made in the present market."

However, the authority agreed to waive its entry charges until Jan 1, although car-parking will operate from the beginning.

It seems a little tight, with a new market, with the equipment and new site, a new location, to retail old name. Instead of the opportunity to come pithy Nine Elms traders chose the title Covent Garden Market. Not even the gift of sapling elms from the Royal Bureau of Fruit Vegetables Auctions in Netherlands changed resolve. There was a few days after the the New Zealand Apple and Pear Marketing Board body said they looked in. Banks have also taken space, including two

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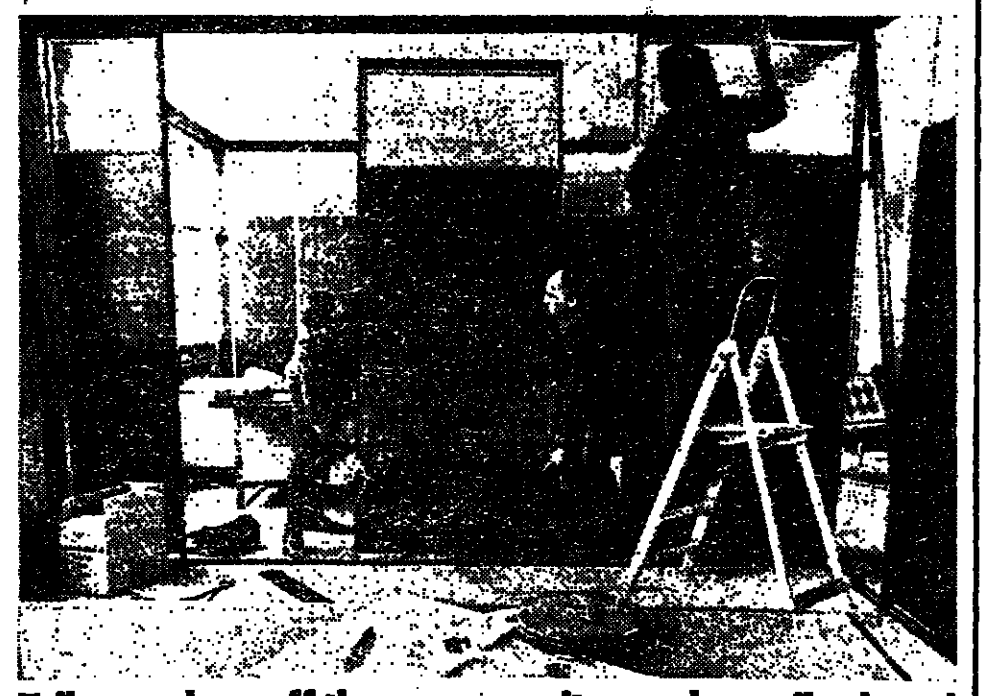
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closed-circuit television for monitoring traffic, and keeping security watch in co-operation with patrols carrying walkie-talkie radio sets.

Behind the offices is a multi-storey car park, while ahead lie the two parallel halls of the fruit and vegetable building, each more than 400ft long. A covered bridge runs from the car park to the nearest wing, and bridges also link the two halves of the market.

This is not just to keep customers and traders dry. It gives a clear run to lorries delivering or picking up produce down the length of the buildings. Canopies protect these loading bays.

Head baskets are already part of Covent Garden history, and trolleys are likely to follow them into the past at the new market. Forklift trucks will take over—a service and maintenance depot will operate at Nine Elms—but one supplier said ruefully: "There is reluctance among small traders to invest in materials handling equipment." So it is unlikely that manual labour will disappear entirely.

Unloading bays are at the back of the premises used by fruit and vegetable traders. At the front these shops face each other across a central roadway, with produce on display in front of the shutters in traditional fashion. Customers should still be able to assess the market after one brisk walk round.

Spiral staircases rise from shop floors to traders' offices at mezzanine level above. Rear windows overlook the storage and unloading space.

Frontage widths can be as narrow as 10ft, but most are 15ft 6in, or multiples of

## Setting pattern of prices for the whole country

At Nine Elms much money and effort have been devoted to continuing a system of marketing which received a royal charter in 1570 and has been practised in Covent Garden for many years before that. It might be asked if there are not easier ways of feeding the nation than by transporting 4,000 tons of fruit and vegetables a day to a central market and then carrying them away again to shops.

Well, in a way, there are, and they are used. Some supermarket and restaurant chains buy direct from growers. At docks brokers look at samples of imported produce and purchase commitments on the strength of what they see.

But £65m of fruit and vegetables and £14m of flowers are sold each year at Covent Garden. Market men believe that it fulfils an essential function in setting prices for a variety of goods. Exotic fruits and vegetables, early crops and expensive flowers can all be seen there.

Sir Henry Hardman, chairman of the Covent Garden Market Authority, says that even buyers who never use the market keep an eye on prices there, and this sets the pattern for the whole country. Supermarkets which buy in provincial markets, and to such firms as chain stores.

Most traders sell on commission for growers and importers. Many firms also buy and sell on their own account, and a few own the farms and orchards from which crops come.

They showed no reluctance to take space at the

new market. Units, with annual rents ranging from £750 to £6,265, were allocated by ballot.

Some firms will need less labour because they can centralize operations instead of being spread through several buildings as at present, and because goods will be handled more quickly. Special provisions have been made for meeting reduced demand.

Of the porters moving to Nine Elms one employer said: "I am convinced their earnings will increase substantially through piecework. But the whole operation will have to be kept under constant review."

The employer went on: "The absence of congestion will create peaks. There may be pressure to employ more and more people to meet a peak of three or four hours, as has happened at the new market outside Paris."

At Covent Garden produce starts arriving about 11 at night. Buyers begin work about 5am, but goods are still going out at 2pm. Produce at the new market after eight we may be looking for a job."

It has been suggested that New Covent Garden might eventually become an after-market. But Mr Allen said they did not want to make too many radical changes at once.

He said the move meant a general shake-up in London's fruit and vegetable markets. Some firms had decided not to go to the new site and one or two had withdrawn at the last minute. But some firms from other markets at Spitalfields and the Borough would be there.

Competition with what used to be Brentford market had eased, because this had now moved to Heston and become the Western International Market.

Turning to international comparisons, Mr Allen said: "There is only one biggest market in Europe that outside Paris to which Les Halles moved. One thing distinguishing our market is how compact it is."

Most of those in Europe and North America are all too big, land there is comparatively cheap. For effective marketing and pricing you want somewhere that is compact, yet with adequate space for distribution.

"By looking at other markets you learn what not to

do, even though what they are doing may be right for them." He thought the only market in hand comparable to New Covent Garden was one planned for Sydney, Australia.

All produce for Covent Garden covers at least the last lap of its journey by road, and this will not alter at Nine Elms. It is close to the South Circular Road.

A viaduct carrying the main Waterloo to Clapham Junction railway line bisects the site. Beside the line land has been reserved for a railhead to serve the market. But whether British Rail will open one depends on the future of the Channel tunnel. Arches under the viaduct are being converted into storage space for market firms.

At present, Mr Allen said, only 10 to 15 per cent of produce sold was carried to London by rail. He added: "Most of that arrives at London, and is then brought on by lorry."

Because everyone was waiting for a decision on the Channel tunnel, he said, there had not been much development of train ferries, and hauliers had switched to roll-on, roll-off lorries services. One weekend he had counted 28 continental lorries in the market, and they came from as far away as Hungary and Turkey.

"If there was a Channel tunnel, a whole trainload of peaches from Bologna could be delivered in 10 hours."

Mr Donald Mack, president of the Covent Garden Tenants Association and Master of the Fruiterers Company, said traders naturally had mixed feelings about the move. "There is a lot of nostalgia about leaving the area."

"Over the years people have got resigned to the change, but they are worried about the cost. The trader is faced with a much higher rent and with very large capital investment in fitting out premises and equipping them, with materials handling gear."

Nevertheless, Mr Mack said he thought only seven or eight firms were not going to the new market. In several cases these were virtually one-man concerns, where the principal was coming to the end of his career and had taken the opportunity to retire.

Against those dropping

neath the hall. There is a separate entrance to the market for people going straight to the flower department without visiting the fruit and vegetable side. But all traffic must leave by the same exit, into Wandsworth Road.

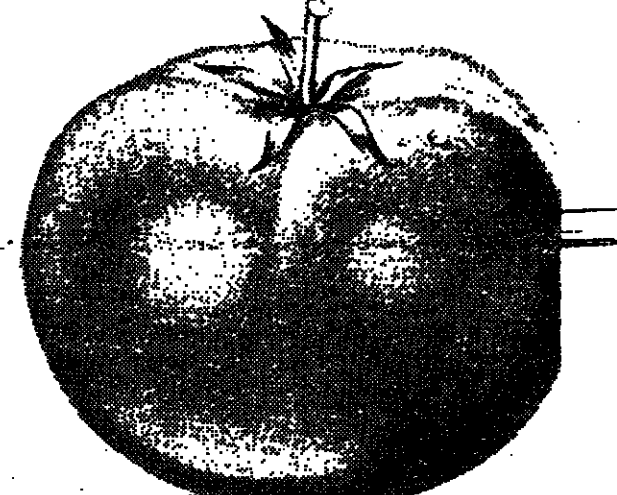
Adjoining the flower market, and linked to it by a covered bridge, is the administration building. Market Towers, with twin blocks of 21 and 16 storeys on a podium base. The towers will not be complete until March, and the authority staff will then move in from temporary quarters in the market grounds.

But most of the building will be let. The authority hopes tenants will be active in horticulture. For example, the New Zealand Apple and Pear Marketing Board body said they looked in. Banks have also taken space, including two

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حکومت من الاصل



# Foreign ventures studied in attempt to combine looks and efficiency

Young Reporter

Two basic questions were asked about the market at Nine Elms: "Will it be good and will it be a mess?" The first might be less important. "We are going to live with it for several generations because it happens a hitherto unfamiliar south of the there is every reason it should not become a mess on Airport. It is expected to be a major attraction in the area."

Second consideration: "The decision to build the market was made in the face of opposition, because it was not efficient in a way and certainly not in the Government or the Greater Council or anyone else's better ideas which, sadly, they have not passed in either case. At architectural press time, for the most part, it was attacked from all sides."

ing or defending; the new buildings on aesthetic grounds, and the market must be given a few months to settle down before the drivers and porters start wishing they were back jamming Floral Street and King Street with their lorries and barrows.

But reconciling the two aims has not proved easy. The architects, Gollins Melvin Ward Partnership, were appointed in 1966. Two years later a firm of design consultants, Modern Materials Management, were called in to advise on certain practical aspects. Both Mr Bob Smith, of GMW, and Mr Denis Freeman, of MMM, are careful to avoid the impression that there was any personal conflict or animosity.

At the time the decision was made to move the market GMW were already involved in plans for extending the Royal Opera House, which may or may not have made them obvious candidates for the new task. At all events Mr Smith was briefed to undertake a study of similar markets abroad, as a result of which, he claims, plans did not begin to crystallize until 1968.

According to Mr Freeman, however, GMW had by that time already produced at least one set of plans with which the authority was not entirely happy. His brief, he says, was to examine the architects' proposals to see if they were a practical proposition.

"In 80 per cent of the cases we undertake, we have to revamp the architects' drawings," another MMM official pointed out. "There are potentially huge money savings in the remaining 20 per cent, where the parameter is planned first."

Mr Smith's researches persuaded GMW not to try to emulate the "prairie" approach of the French authorities in designing the vast new market on the northern fringes of Paris which has replaced Les Halles and several others. "One of our greatest difficulties was that the traders would not commit themselves to their requirements", he recalls. "But, so far as the fruit and vegetable market was concerned, our basic philosophy was to achieve a street characteristic with offices on the gallery above where people could shout to each other and be more comfortable than they were at present."

A conflict arose over whether the complex should consist of two or three buildings. GMW's original plans envisaged three, but MMM insisted that there was room for only two. "We had a job persuading the authority that the space between would not be wasted but was necessary to

enable juggernauts to turn round and manoeuvre comfortably."

MMM also claim that they had to fight for flexibility and "to make sure that the structure fitted the requirements and not the other way round". Mr Freeman put forward the idea of a basic 15ft module which could be multiplied indefinitely to fit traders' needs.

Like Mr Smith, Mr Freeman travelled extensively abroad to study other markets. Mr Smith's main problem was to persuade the traders that the module system with high roofs provided far more storage space than they had in the old market, even though their fridges might appear less imposing.

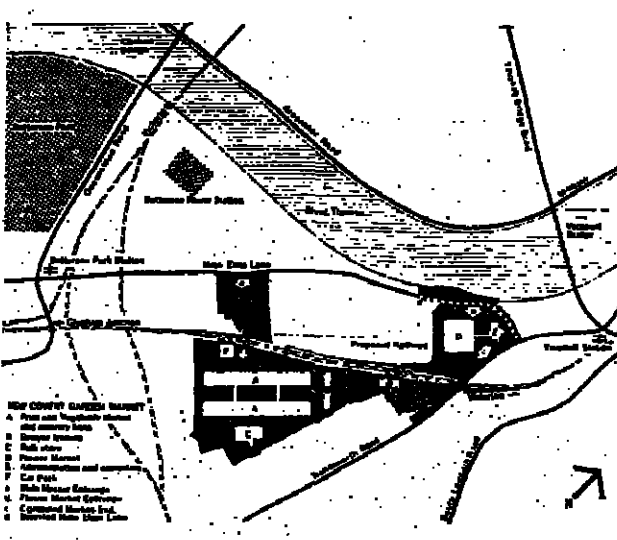
MMM's trump card, when it came to internal design, was the long and detailed study they undertook of the existing Covent Garden market. For two months, with financial assistance from the Department of Trade and Industry, company representatives spent every night monitoring every movement and noting how efficiency might be improved. They also set up seminars for traders to persuade them of the advantages of modern methods of materials handling, which were fairly well attended.

"You won't see porters struggling with high loads on

hand barrows any more", Mr Freeman points out. "Mind you, they were so used to working under the old conditions that they were sceptical about any improvements. But, when we talked to them, they were full of grouches about congestion and exposure to the weather in the old market."

Another subject for consideration was that of ventilation and lighting of the flower market. Mr Freeman talked to horticultural experts and concluded that air conditioning was essential and that the temperature should normally be kept at a constant 50°F.

Mr Smith ruefully surveys the aesthetic rape of GMW's beautiful roof. The criss-cross steel structure with its glass-reinforced polythene roof was "so beautiful", he



lamented. He does not mind the bright orange air conditioning ducts, but the drainage pipes and electricity conduits "have turned it into a hotch-potch".

However, architects are used to setbacks and to difficulties with officialdom, in this case in the shape of the GLC who were for some time exercised on the question of firewalls in the fruit and vegetable market. "The whole building is basically a very small unit multiplied 300 times", Mr Smith points out, "rather like a housing estate, I suppose."

But at least there have been no complaints about the huge stressed steel skin roof, probably the largest in Europe and similar to those used in the United States for jumbo jet aircraft hangars.

# France seizes its chance with apples

by Bill Sandford

The collective value of Britain's fruit and vegetable imports for 1973 was £478m—a rise of £116m over the previous year. However, this soaring expenditure is a mark of inflation; it does not indicate a comparable rise in import tonnage, and Britain remains in the relegation zone of the European league of per capita fruit consumption.

The reason for this is simple. Fruit, other than berries in the summer months and apples, if stewed and accompanied by pastry, is regarded less as a dessert course, either at home or in restaurants, than as something to be consumed between meals.

The one notable exception is the melon, whose surge in popularity in the early 1960s must be attributed partly to package tours, particularly those to Spain, which contributes about 75 per cent of Britain's imports.

Citrus fruit constitutes our priority purchase. Almost 500,000 tons of oranges are brought in over the year, with supplies at their peak during the winter and spring. Spain is the traditional supplier, but Israel now dominates the scene and last season Cyprus contributed about 10 per cent of the total. South Africa provides summer supplies, augmented in the autumn by cargoes from the West Indies and Australia.

Israel is also easily the chief supplier of grapefruit:

it sent Britain 50 per cent of the 120,000 tons consumed last year. The total has risen significantly over the past decade. Demand for lemons, too, increases each year.

Banana imports remain remarkably constant. The bulk of the tonnage comes from Jamaica and the Windward Islands, and Britain is normally self-sufficient in the cooking varieties of apples, and with its 55,000 acres of matured orchards supplies of dessert apples could last until about the end of January.

With the exceptions of those from New Zealand, Australia and South Africa, apple imports have been controlled on a weight quota since the early 1950s. However, when Britain joined the EEC this was replaced by what is misleadingly known as a compensatory levy, giving British growers a declining tariff over the next five years.

Since then, apple imports from France have risen sharply—chiefly from the district around the Loire, where growers who returned to their native land after Algeria was given independence have turned to deciduous fruit on a large scale. In 1973 France, now the largest European producer, exported 125,000 tons of apples to Britain, or twice the quantity shipped in the previous 12 months.

The acreage of pears and plums in Britain declines steadily every year, but France and Italy have sufficient stocks to export if the price is attractive

enough, while shipments from the southern hemisphere meet any requirements during the late winter and summer.

As to fresh vegetables, Britain is far more self-sufficient. Only £26,000 tons, costing £94m, were imported in 1973, compared with 739,000 tons and £84m in the previous year. New potatoes, most of them from Cyprus, constituted more than a third of the 1973 tonnage. The small genuine "scraper" is confined to cargoes from the Canary Islands, Egypt and the Spanish mainland.

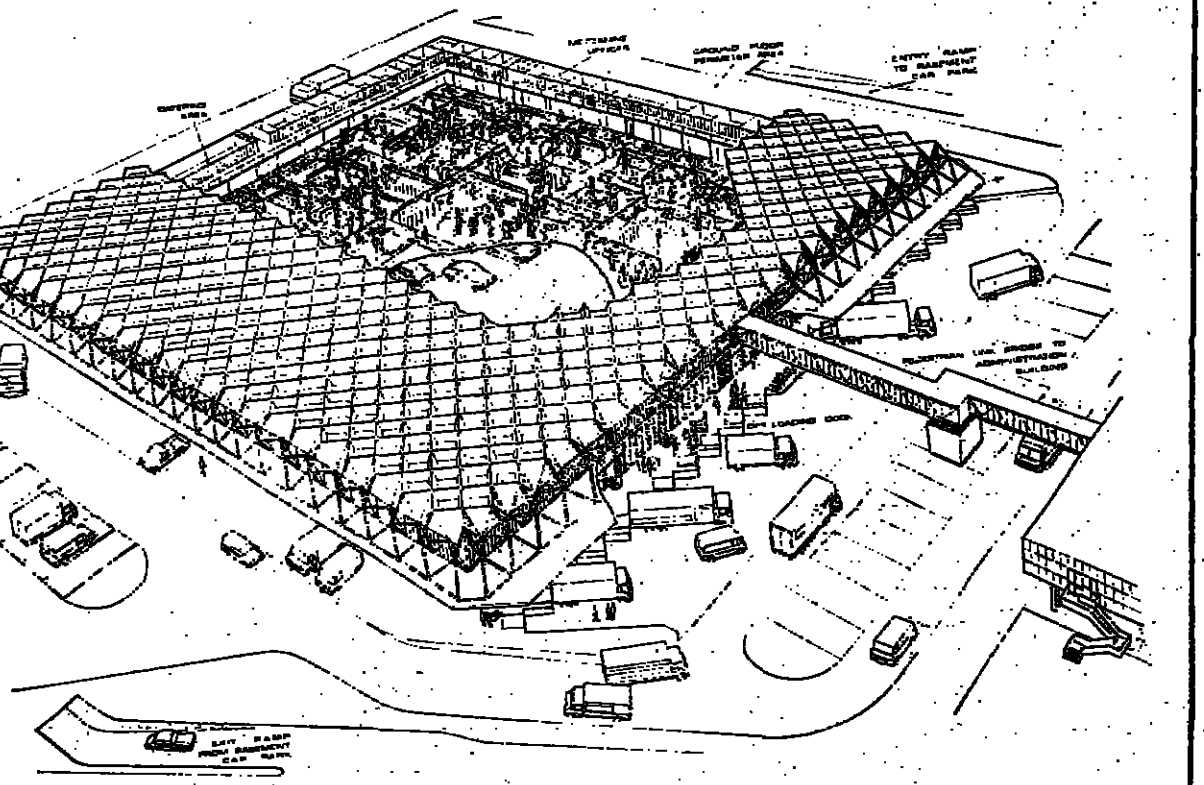
There may also be a small contribution from France, but this ceases as soon as commercial lifting starts in Jersey.

Although about 16,000 acres of onions are grown in Britain, some 200,000 tons are imported.

Of other roots, only carrots are imported. Cyprus remains the main supplier, with France and Holland sending about an equivalent weight of the slender-fingered variety.

By far the most expensive item on Britain's shopping list is the tomato, mostly drawn from the Spanish mainland around Alicante and from the Canary Islands until home production begins to make itself felt in late May. Holland is another regular contributor throughout the summer, and is also responsible for the bulk of imported lettuce.

From across the North Sea also come cucumbers to bolster the ever-decreasing production in Britain.



Mr Smith's impression of the new air-conditioned flower market.

# Good routes make all the difference to early cabbages

Despite the mainline railway viaduct that almost exactly bisects the new site, British Rail refuses to invest in the building of a railhead—at least until a decision is taken on the construction and route of the Charnel tunnel.

The following Brief Lines which have fallen into the hands of our Planning Reporter may shed some light on this reluctance. Their authenticity is not guaranteed, neither is any resemblance to actual authorities, alive or otherwise.

In Ancient Times, My Children, a Great Market was built at Covent Garden, between the Strand and Long Acre, designed in the most Splendid Fashion by Mr Inigo Jones, whereto the Traders did come to make merry and to sell their Produce, and it was a Place of Great Enchantment. But in the Fullness of Time there arose Problems, because those same Traders did see fit to bring their Produce to Market by means of Juggernauts, which were Excessively Large and became Lanes in the Narrow Streets, whereon there was much Cursing and Vexation among all present, and upon which the Authority did decide to move the Market to a Place South of the Thames and so permit the Carriages of the Music Lovers and My Lord Levin once more to attend freely at the Opera House.

The place appointed by the Authority for the Building of a New and still more Splendid Market was called Nine Elms, which lay across the Border between the Territories of Lambeth and Wandsworth, and which was apparently so known because there were no Trees of any description in that Blessed Land and, had Elm Trees at any time flourished, they would long since have died of the Dreaded Dutch Sickness.

But within the Precincts of Nine Elms lay a mighty Marshalling Yard, whereon Trains ran by Day and by Night between Waterloo and Clapham Junction. And the Authority looked upon that Place and saw that it was good and decreed that henceforward the Traders would have no need of Juggernauts but instead could employ Trains to convey their Produce to Market.

But the Lords of British Rail looked, too, upon the Project and decreed that it was Not So Good in that they must needs build a Terminal or Rail Head and that would be very Expensive and these were Hard Times. So the Trains continued to Race and Roar through the very Centre of the Market, but never once did they stop to convey or deposit Produce, for the very Reason that there was no Means whereby they could do so.

But the people of Wandsworth and Lambeth looked upon these things and were Mightily Angry and so, too, were all those Peoples who lived to the South of the Great River Thames. They demanded to know by whose Authority the Juggernauts had been Diverted away from Covent Garden and into the Territories of Lambeth and Wandsworth, where the Inhabitants were considered to have no need of Political Clout. For their Babies were awakened by still more Cursing and Vexation than had ever occurred in the old Covent Garden, and they asked why the Bleeding Cabbages could not be carried by the Trains instead of by the

Juggernauts, so that they could get some Bleeding Sleep at Night.

But the Lords of British Rail were silent. They would, it was said, build a Terminal only if it could be Proved to be Economically Viable, which meant that they wished to be allowed, at Vast Cost to the Exchequer, to build a Rail Link to connect with a Tunnel Under the Sea to Normandy so that British Housewives could buy Bleeding Belgian Cabbages for three times the Price they had hitherto been paying, but which would be Very Nice for the Belgians.

It was decreed also that this Rail Link should have a Terminal at a place called White City, whose name was akin to that of Nine Elms in that it was neither White nor a City. But the people of London and of Surrey and Kent were much exercised at this and demanded that the

Rail Link should run through a mighty new Tunnel stretching all the way from White City to Normandy so that they should not suffer from the Noise and other Harassments.

Here were at that time many Skepticks who scoffed at the Notion, and maintained that the Chances of the Tunnel ever being built were similar to those of a Donkey winning the Grand National, that its cost would pay for many more Concorde Aircraft than the Persians or the Chinese would ever need and that the Whole Thing was a Gigantic Ramp to prevent the Normans under the Duc d'Estreaing from mounting another Invasion.

It was Noised Abroad that Discussions were taking place which were Most Secret and Highly Confidential and not to be Divulged to the Press on Pain of Instant Confinement for Life in a British

Rail Buffer Car. What this Appeared to Mean was that My Lords of British Rail were prepared to build a Freight Terminal at Nine Elms only if the Great Secretary of State gave Permission for the Rail Link to Normandy; otherwise, it was said, only the Port of Southampton would make Use of such a Facility.

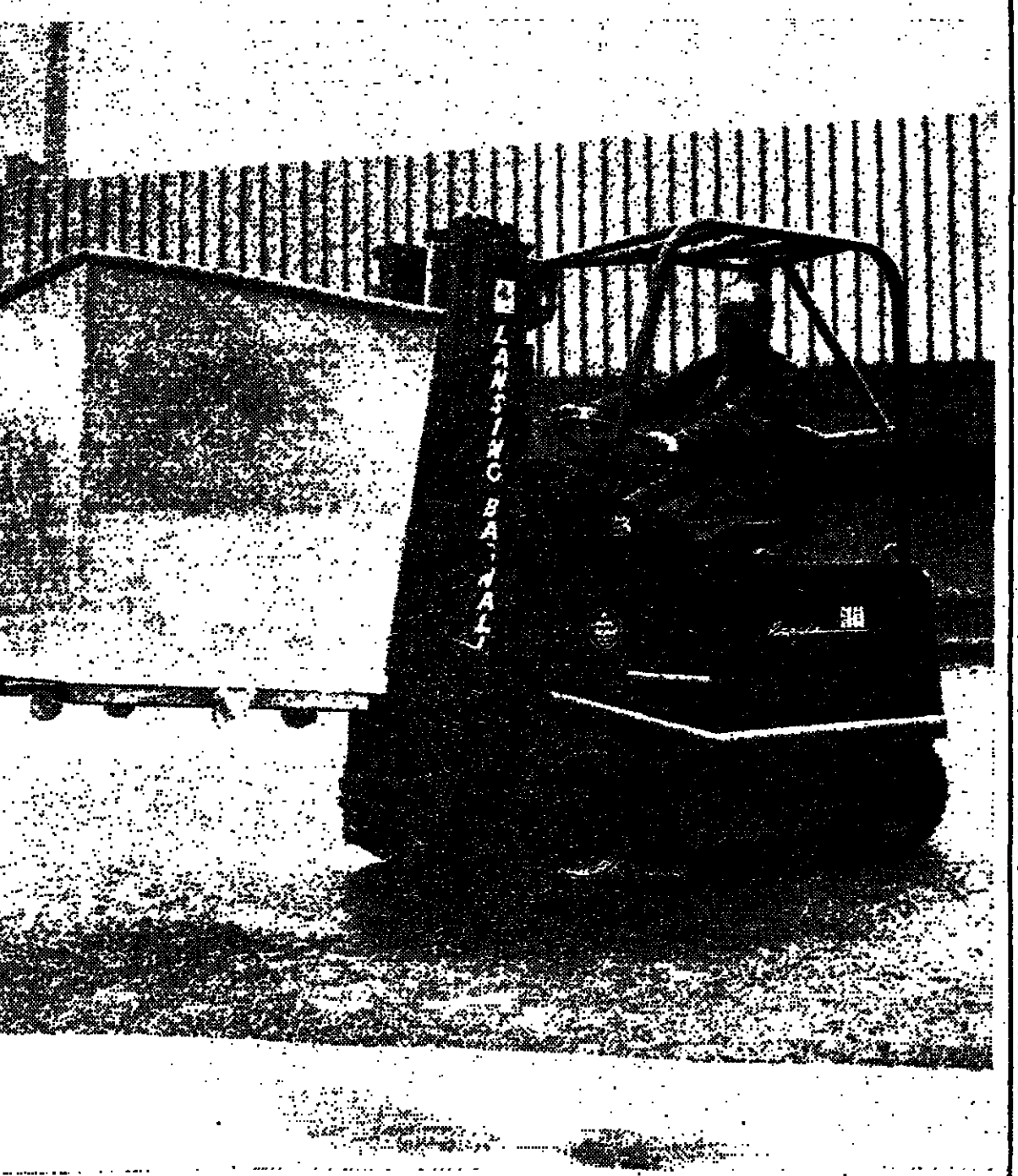
The Skepticks, however, were Unconvinced and maintained that the number of Merchants who would use the Railways rather than Juggernauts could only be Determined after such a Terminal had been built. They pointed out that much Continental Produce was sent by the Railways to Hither Green and there transferred to Juggernauts, even though a Perfectly Good Connexion existed between Hither Green and Nine Elms.

Moreover, it was observed, a Terminal had been built at

Paddock Wood in the County of Kent, which was a sore Affliction to the Men of Kent, since it meant that Produce was transferred from Trains to Juggernauts at all Hours of the Day and Night and the Juggernauts experienced Great Difficulty in manoeuvring in the Narrow Lanes of that Region and there was again much Cursing and Vexation.

Lastly, it was pointed out that the West London railway crossing the River Thames provided a Direct Connexion with the Northern Regions and Ports and that this Same Line was intended to form Part of the Rail Link, so that it made no Sense for My Lords of British Rail to claim that it could not be used for transporting Produce. Whereupon a British Rail Minion declared that "He would have to Look This One Up".

J.Y.



# No apples and pears in the new Garden.

Instead of stairs, fork trucks from Fork Truck Rentals. As Europe's largest fork truck rental company, they are supplying a fleet of Lansing Bagnall equipment to meet Market erators' needs on a short and long term rental basis. Additional Lansing Bagnall trucks equipped with special attachments have been selected by the Market Authority to help with the complex clean and tidy.

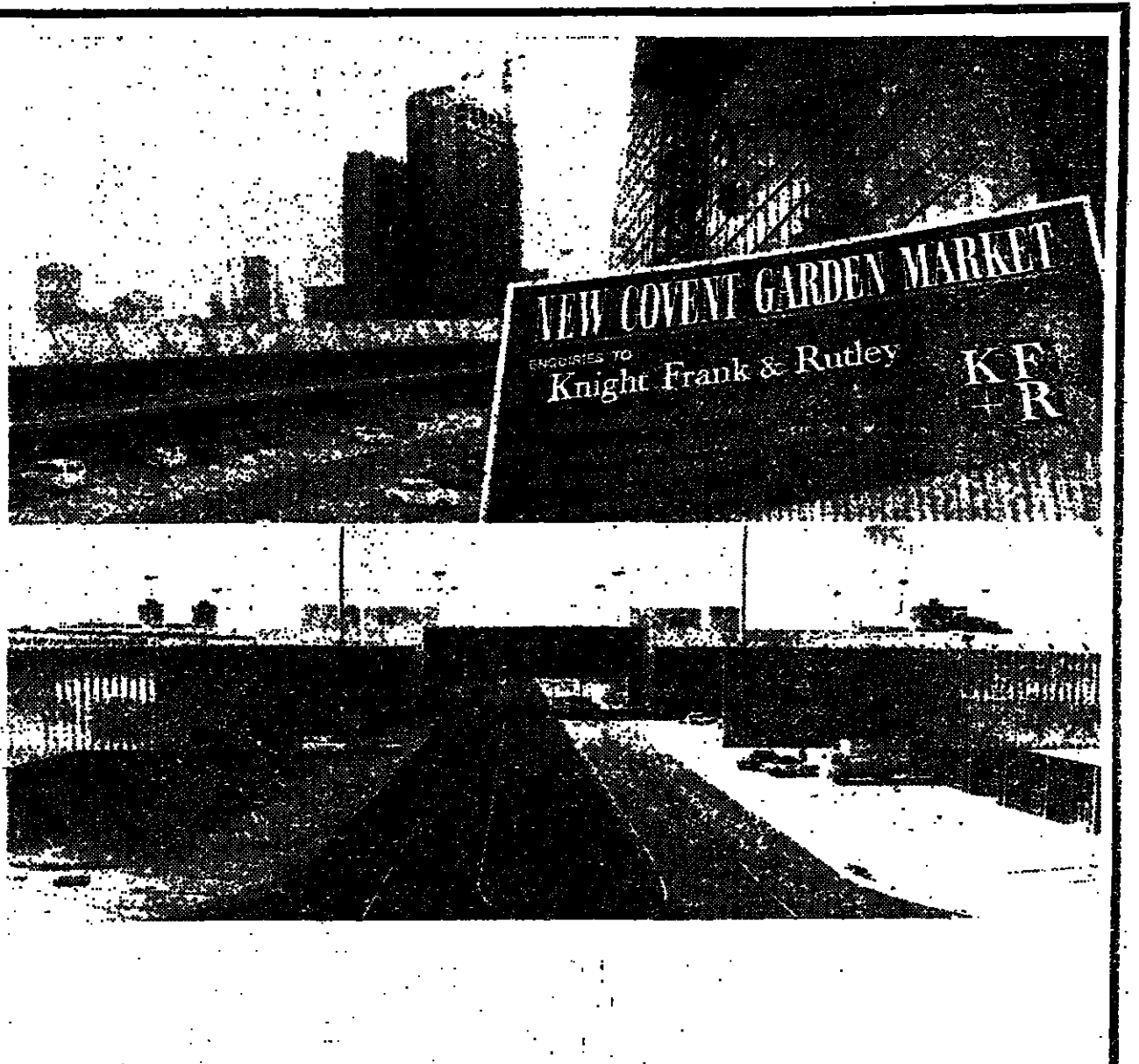
And Fork Truck Rentals will provide a full maintenance service for Lansing Bagnall trucks in the Market: details from Adams, Rental Controller: phone 01-720 6804/5.

Fork Truck Rentals are the only materials handling people on-site unit facilities at Nine Elms, and you'll have there that they're Lansing Bagnall people.

Speed, control, and reliability are what traders are looking for here as everywhere. Because the last thing they can afford to give their customers is the pip.



Fork Truck Rentals Ltd.  
A member of the Lansing Bagnall organisation, Basingstoke, Hants.  
Telephone Basingstoke 24271  
Telex 558637



We acquired the New Market Site on behalf of the Covent Garden Market Authority. Knight Frank & Rutley have been retained as Property Consultants and Surveyors since 1964, both for the New Site and in connection with the sale of the Authority's interests in the old Covent Garden Market.

**Knight Frank & Rutley**  
INTERNATIONAL PROPERTY CONSULTANTS  
20 Hanover Square London W1 Tel: 01-629 8171 Telex 265384  
City Office: 7 Birchinn Lane London E.C.3. Tel: 01-283 0041



George Hutchinson

Tories are still too close to the magic circle

Lord Chelmer, by profession a solicitor, is the Conservative Party's principal treasurer...

Not that he was against the principle behind the innovation. But he recognized the flaws, the gaps, in the machinery proposed...

It is not simply about who should be the leader, but about how and by whom he should be chosen.

The magic circle dissolved itself, so to speak, when the Tory grandees of the day—those comprising the active leadership plus elder statesmen—decided to end their prerogative as king-makers...

Lord Home himself (or Sir Alec, as he became on returning to the House of Commons) was disconcerted by the unseemly squabble at Blackpool...

After all this, and encouraged by Lord Blakenham, chairman of the party (himself encouraged by the somewhat radical Lord Poole)...

The arrangements announced in February, 1965, were close to the Berkeley prescription except in one important respect: they included no provision for a periodical reflection...

There were misgivings in the National Union, however—and at this point we return to Lord Chelmer, then chairman of the executive committee...

Parliament. While there has been disagreement over the correct interpretation of the findings, there is no disputing that widespread soundings were taken...

Many were taken by Lord Chelmer and Mrs Peggy (now Dame Margaret) Shepherd, assisted by Sir John Howard, Sir Theo Constantine and other National Union officers...

As a result, the National Union played no real part in Mr Heath's election in July, 1965, but merely an illusory role without substance, devised (though failing) to soothe ruffled feelings...

It need not have been so. With his usual instinct for the National Union, Lord Chelmer foresaw that to satisfy the party in the country the electoral college, if it was going to be enlarged at all, had better be enlarged still further...

Sir Alec seemed to like the formula, but it was turned down by the Shadow Cabinet—of which Mr Heath was, of course, a member. Thus the decision and the new procedure was put to the test a few months later, after Sir Alec's resignation...

Lord Hailes, who died this week, was a man of outstanding charm and generosity of spirit, gentle, amusing and wise. His friends, and many of them deeply, and grieves for Lady Hailes.

As Patrick Buchanan, Churchill's Chief Whip, he had great influence—not least in the early political life of Edward Heath, who was indebted to him for his first appointment in the Whips' Office in 1951 and subsequent promotion to deputy whip...

Now it would seem that adversity rather than the planner is creating the Barbican community, albeit possibly a short-lived one.

As the builders finish the major portion of the flats the tenants are challenging the City Corporation over what exactly was intended for them and what is happening. On the practical side lies an argument about higher rents...

The history of the Barbican to date shows how far the dreams of the City fathers in 1957, when the project was first announced, have been warped.

The aim was to bring life back to the City and what was called "a new nerve centre" which included homes for 6,500, schools and an arts centre including theatre and concert hall. Today it is estimated the dream will cost £40 million for the homes and £33 million for the arts centre.

The plans were assailed by rising labour and material costs, lengthy industrial and contractual disputes and inflation which pushed up interest rates. No government subsidy was taken...

The first tenants began to move in five years ago. Rents in 1964 had been set at £520 per year for a two-bedroom flat, but when the leases were signed these flats were costing 2545.

Think of John Milton and you recall Paradise Lost, learning by heart and classroom recitations of the faultless and apparently endless lines of heroic verse.

John Milton was born in London on December 9, 1608, the son of a scrivener (law writer) and money broker who was also an accomplished musician and an associate of some of the leading composers of the time.

Freedom was his watchword—freedom of conscience, of speech and of freedom for mankind to grow in the image of the God who was Milton's inspiration. Secular laws and religious morality he saw as barriers to such liberty.

In 1956 Mr Duncan Sandys, then Minister of Housing and Local Government, wrote to the Lord Mayor of London about the future of the Barbican, having turned down a plan covering commercial and office development. He suggested: "A genuine residential neighbourhood incorporating schools, shops, open spaces and amenities, even if this means forgoing a more remunerative return on the land."

When the first tenants came to renew the leases this year the new proposed rent for the two-bedroom flat was £1,090. At first the City Corporation would give only three-year leases but under pressure changed this to six years, although retaining the option to raise the rent halfway through the lease.

As well as the rent, tenants pay rates—13 per cent of the rateable value. If they have a car £100 a year for parking. But the cost does not stop there because the rent includes a service charge which can vary during the lease.

The City Corporation says movement is small. In February the figure for tenants quitting since the first lettings, for whatever reason, was 200, and now it is said to be 300. Eight tenants have asked about leaving the Barbican by going on the ordinary housing list.

John Milton fell into the trap of advocating "freedom by order". Although there were Roman Catholic ancestors on his father's side, there is little doubt that Milton grew up in the Puritan faith which he later embraced so fiercely.

He had begun to write poetry at Cambridge, including his beautiful ode On the Morning of Christ's Nativity, and probably the famous lyrics L'Allegro and Il Penseroso. During six years at Horton he composed the two works considered the masterpieces of his youth: Comus, a masque depicting the triumph of virtue over evil which was performed at Ludlow Castle in 1634, and Lycidas, arguably his finest elegy ever written in English.

In Lycidas were hints of things to come: with an attack on the established clergy Milton shows for the first time his interest in politics, to which he was to devote most of his energy for many years. In 1638 he left Horton for a 15-month tour of Europe during which he met a number of leading thinkers, including Galileo, then under house arrest as a result of his revolutionary theory of astronomy. Returning to London, he founded a school and threw himself into



The antipathy between tenants and a landlord they feel is less than receptive has now centred on the rent increases. The proposed range goes as high as an 88 per cent increase and tenants wonder if, despite public denial, the concept of a home for the city worker has been abandoned—consciously or not.

One tenant explained: "If we had known this was going to happen none of us would have moved in. I sold my house and now we are trapped because prices were not so high in those days. People came here because they were attracted by the idea but now they are moving out because they can't cope with the rents. They may be replaced by people who can pay rents but regard the Barbican as simply somewhere to sleep in."

The City Corporation says movement is small. In February the figure for tenants quitting since the first lettings, for whatever reason, was 200, and now it is said to be 300. Eight tenants have asked about leaving the Barbican by going on the ordinary housing list.

Confidential figures for mid-September showed that of 576 new flats opened in blocks between February and August only nine had been let. The reduced rate of letting will lose the city £189,000 in rents.

The public figure for letting is now said to be 15 to 20 a week. In mid-September there were over 50 vacated flats empty for between six weeks and a year. The City publicly denies accusations that flats have been left empty to await the outcome of the rent freeze. But among the reasons given for the 50 flats was according to the report with the figures "a freeze in letting pending clarification of the counter-inflation order".

It might be easier for tenants to resolve their fears about the future if communication was more immediate than consultation between the Court of Common Council's Barbican Committee and the tenants' association. There are 10 councillors and an alderman living in the Barbican but they are banned from attending the committee as anything but observers and may not speak on financial aspects of the development in the full council.

choice of leases at differing rents and a reduction in increases to help establish a settled community. They want to know who one block has rents increased by 50 per cent and others by over 70 per cent. The frustrated and worried tenants might have got some idea of what could happen if they listened all those years ago to the debates on the Barbican plan by the City councillors. On September 17, 1957, the court fought over the plan but the critics were told that if the cost had to be adjusted the rents would go up.

The building delays put the project back five years. Revenue was lost at a time when interest rates began to climb. Faced with the tenants' irritation the City is at pains to point out that it is recovering only a third of its costs from rents. What is being charged is a "fair market rent" based on the advice of valuers.

John Henderson, deputy chairman of the Barbican Committee, said: "If you are running any business you move with wind. The rents we charge are not the full economic rent which would show a small profit."

There were some optimism when the 300,000 square ft warehousing is let this will matter and so may the ference hall which is part of the centre. When all the are let the situation is expected to improve.

But to quote Mr Henderson: "It will be a long time before we see a dividend. There is an element of sion about the whole p in the sense that some t might have confused the tion with other forms of housing and the local g ment. On the other hand the City itself over what was created?"

Could it expect to creat munity which was prepa st silent?

Both sides might pond unlikely prophecy of Sir v Scott in The Fair Maid of Wales: "Dawn seen abstain longer than usual occupying her eastern can."

"The first tenants knew were not going into local ument housing because don't create a place for class and upper middle class anything apart from an ecour basis. It is really the av supply and demand."

He is prepared to admit things might have been bett offices we see a dividend estate had been brought off set some of the cost. Work began there could be changes in the plans bet different phases were l built at the same time.

Even at a fair market, the increases are hitting m. What is left of the commi Mr Henderson said: "Wha corporation provides in the of accommodation does really affect what people d to do who live there. I think you see an artificia c community. It is up to body to interpret."

Perhaps the Barbican colrs will get their chan speak, but Mr Henderson lives in North London. "No Barbican resident wh Common Councillor can sa more in the committee t do."

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John Milton: A view of another paradise in the poet's political prose

Think of John Milton and you recall Paradise Lost, learning by heart and classroom recitations of the faultless and apparently endless lines of heroic verse.

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and he almost fell into the trap of advocating "freedom by order". Although there were Roman Catholic ancestors on his father's side, there is little doubt that Milton grew up in the Puritan faith which he later embraced so fiercely.

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the religious controversy of the day, supporting the Presbyterian cause. It is through his political writings that the full force of Milton's personality can be seen. Freed from the self-imposed disciplines of his poetry, he gives vent to his abundant enthusiasm and vitality and even to his sense of humour.

By 1641 the Long Parliament had impeached Archbishop Laud and there were plans afoot to abolish the episcopacy; Milton swept to the attack with a pamphlet Of Reformation Touching Church-Discipline in England, in which he compared the Anglican bishops to wolves, praying on the community.

plea for press freedom, he wrote: "If we think to regulate printing, thereby to rectify manners, we must regulate all recreations and pastimes, all that is delightful to man. No music must be heard, no song be set or sung, but what is grave and Doric. There must be licensing dancers, that no gesture, motion, or deportment be taught our youth but what by their allowance shall be thought honest."

Milton's wife returned to him in 1645 and he began to write poetry again, as well as a history of Britain which was published 25 years later. He did not return to pamphleteering until 1649, the year the Commonwealth was proclaimed. Milton was appointed Secretary for Foreign Tongues to the Council of State, and as such was called upon to write official defences of government policy in the face of criticism from abroad. Shortly before the execution of Charles I he wrote The Tenure of Kings and Magistrates in which he supported the theory of popular revolution.

In 1652 Milton's wife died and the blindness which had threatened him for years became total. Nevertheless, he continued his government work until the monarchy was restored in 1660. Almost as Charles II was landing in England Milton wrote a pamphlet calling for self-perpetuating Parliament; after the Restoration he was arrested because of his views, but released on payment of a fine. His public life at an end, he returned to literature and Paradise Lost—which he had planned since his Cambridge days—was published in 1667. He had married twice more—his second wife died after 16 months and his third surviving him—and in all respects his energy appears to have been unabated. Shortly before his death he produced a pamphlet warning of the spread of "the Popish weed" and calling on all Protestants to join forces against it. He died after an attack of gout on November 8, 1674. Though he is remembered for the towering edifices of his verse, constructed with the skill and care of a great architect, it should not be forgotten that in the power, range and sheer exuberance of his pamphlets he has a valuable and fascinating codicil to his literary legacy.

Ionesco's Welsh awakening

There were some splutter annoyance when the Welsh Council in Wales gave £1,000 international prize to Eugene Ionesco, controversial French writer one of the architects and bricklayers of the so "theatre of the absurd".

It seemed to a few that good Welsh money might have been used to struggling rhythm or a was being used to adul highbrow literati of Wal The counter argument, ever, has silenced most critics. The prize is less 1 per cent of the Welsh Council's yearly spendi literature. It is a good v being writers of letters repute. Wales for the examination.

It increases awareness directions: it introduces a public to the writer an writer carries the word Wales to a wider public a Thus Ionesco is in Wal two weeks, and, having l at which other warily at Wales have been en, mual exploration. I who is 62, came with an impression that Wales w mountainous home of Arthur and Merlin: no knows much more of its p writers and landscape. His appearances at fe his two rhinos—but his vi Wales is introducing other plays, essays and Ionesco has submitted intensive cross-examinati discussion meetings. Be he is an anguished man afraid of death, unabl much human existence a series of unhappy take attracts many questions the obscure or impossible answer.

He talks of the influen his work, and especially I and Dostoevsky; and I too Brecht, (a great w I don't like") and about physics, an invented describing a kind of nihilism whose adherents "up almost everything. He a writer found them handed them over with a l account of the search. Ione understanding not a w listened with grave patie believe the writer the best of the only English he kno "One, two, three, four, five, seven, eight, nine, ten." waiter seemed baffled by encounter with the creat the events of the abstr Ionesco fans, however, will pt ably see in the incident 90 kind of meaning.

Charles Barrow

Trevor Fishlo

A-hunting they will go because 'it's damn good fun'

Between now and next March around two million people will ride to hounds—many for the first time. The rapidly rising costs of this traditional English country sport do not seem to have deterred anyone from committing themselves to the new season.

Such is present day demand for foxhunting that there are 189 hunts throughout the British Isles, twenty more than there were in 1902. Yet what is it that attracts more and more people to a sport which in the past has been the exclusive prerogative of the wealthy landowner?

You will hear many reasons why people go fox hunting," said Capt Ronnie Wallace, Chairman of the Masters of Foxhounds Association, and himself Master of the Heythrop. "Some say to cull the fox, others to

conserve the countryside and its traditions, and many because they like to watch hounds at work. The real reason is, it's damn good fun!"

Hunting is a significant part of British equestrian life, seen by many as the backbone of present equestrian sports. The Gold Medal Olympic three-day event team for example were all fox hunting enthusiasts and many trainers would not dream of putting a young horse into a cross country event without it first having proved itself in the hunting field.

But how long can the tradition be maintained in the light of the present economic situation? The cost of keeping a horse for instance has risen so that doubled in the past three years. Doubled months ago one would have had to pay around £1,000 for a good hunter. This

was at a time when the cost of keeping the animal was fairly reasonable. Today, not only is that same animal probably worth less, in some cases half the original price, but the cost of keeping it has rocketed.

The reason for this according to Lt-Col John Chamberlayne, secretary of the Masters of Foxhounds Association, is the serious state of the beef and dairy markets which have led farmers to hold onto their cattle in recent months.

Accordingly the fodder that is available has to be shared among a greater number of animals, and owing to the wet harvest there is less hay, straw and corn about anyway. Hay that was between £10 and £20 a ton straight from the field three years ago is now costing anything from £50 upwards.

Sportsview

the Dyhurst Stud, on the edge of Lord Astor's Hever Castle estate near Edenbridge in Kent, and keeps a year of about 200 horses, ponies and young stock. In the season she normally takes in about six hunters, as she is ideally placed on the borders of two hunts, the West Kent and the Old Surrey and Burstock.

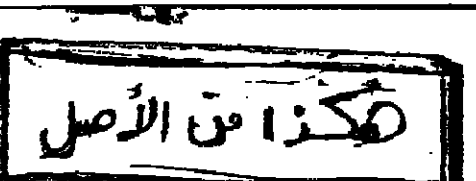
Three years ago Patsy Richardson charged £9 a week full livery for a hunter. Today she is charging £16. Additionally, she is charging £3.50 a horse, £5, and £10 for the other costs such as veterinary fees, clothing, tack, and transport have spiralled. Having paid for the actual

keep of a horse the extras to go hunting seem pretty insignificant. Hunt subscriptions vary greatly depending on the hunt. The Old Surrey and Burstock for example charge £88 full subscription for the season plus an additional wire charge, which helps towards the costs of repairing damage. This is about £2 a meeting. On the other side of London the Vale of Aylesbury charge £134 for the season plus the additional wire charge. The latter, however, hunt three days a week, as opposed to the Old Surrey and Burstock's two. The Vale of Aylesbury also hunts two packs of hounds on a Saturday.

This latter point gives some indication of the numbers hunt, and keeps a year of about 200 horses, ponies and young stock. In the season she normally takes in about six hunters, as she is ideally placed on the borders of two hunts, the West Kent and the Old Surrey and Burstock.

to hunt on the odd day and pay a "cap"—a fee for a day's hunting. Now they are having to refuse by limiting the number of visitors' days to half a dozen or less throughout the season. On the days you can hunt as a visitor it is unlikely that the "cap" will be much under £10, although the Vale of Aylesbury charges £6 on its less busy days.

"Five hundred pounds a day is about the sum which a Master should demand for hunting an average country," wrote Anthony Trollope in his Hunting Sketches of 1865. The figure today is reckoned to be closer to £7,000 a year for each hunting day in the week. With a hunt taking hounds out three days a week it is unlikely that the annual costs will be less than £21,000. It would be unlikely that if







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REEDOM OF WORSHIP AND DOCTRINE

Thursday the Archbishop of Canterbury will introduce in the House of Lords the Church of England (Worship and Doctrine) Measure...

ment is exclusively Anglican or even conspicuously godfearing? The Measure in effect makes permanent the temporary powers which the Church of England was granted in 1965 to authorize the use of forms of service other than those prescribed in the 1662 Prayer Book...

Church of England and a particular dread of clericalism, positively like parliamentary supervision. Rather more want to be rid of it, and yet do not have enough confidence in the new Synod to be happy about the timing and precise form of the grant of independence...

The Clay Cross disqualifications

From Mr Muir Hunter, QC Sir, In connection with the current debate on the projected statute for the annulment of the disqualification of the Clay Cross councillors...

Soviet film on BBC

From Mr Winston S. Churchill, Conservative MP for Stratford Sir, Your correspondent Mr Peter Reddaway (October 26) reports the appeal by Dr Andrei Sakharov and three of his colleagues in the Soviet human rights movement to the World Council of Churches and Amnesty International to intervene before the imminent trials of Soviet Catholics and Baptists...

Ways to help the hungry nations

From the Bishop of Norwich Sir, Thank you for your vivid references to the serious possibility of world starvation. Your report (November 7) on Mr Peart's response to the problem makes sad reading, however. To speak of "lack of meat" and "the danger of malnutrition" in the United Kingdom today, is to betray an appalling lack of sensitivity to the desperate situation in Ethiopia and Bangladesh...

Private patients in NHS

From Mr Leslie Hucklefield, Labour MP for Newton Sir, In his letter of November 5, Dr David Pyke makes the now customary misleading reference to payments in National Health Service hospitals being "only 1 per cent". May I as a one-time consultant in the former Birmingham Regional Hospital Board, which was responsible both for appointing consultants and approving paybeds, put things in perspective?

Conservatives and class politics

From Mr Kenneth Lewis, Conservative MP for Rutland and Stamford Sir, Leaders of the Conservative Party can so often get themselves into trouble when they make speeches which include comments on "class" within the community. Sir Keith Joseph did it when he quoted from a treatise of the Child Poverty Action Group in relation to contraception. Now Mr Peter Walker has said that the Conservative Party should be aware of the danger of retreating into the bunkers and bolt holes of narrow middle class politics...

THE TWILIGHT OF THE SOUTH ASIAN GUERRILLAS

The story was told during the Malayan "emergency" twenty years ago of a British military unit of picking its way through the harsh rigours of the jungle for many days' arduous march. Suddenly they surprised a band of communist guerrillas...

so long and with such little success tried to present itself as a national revolutionary movement. That the split movement will gain any more success or win any more recruits seems doubtful. Such a change nevertheless raises questions about these surviving guerrilla movements in South-east Asia. Leaving aside those engaged on the Indo-Chinese battlefield under the stimulus and direction of the North Vietnamese, one might ask what expectations of success any of these guerrillas can now look forward to in Malaysia, or Burma where the insurrection also began in 1948, or Thailand where the troubles have gone on for ten years or more.

goings on in remote parts of the country. Where these guerrillas are also unhappy minorities a new government in Bangkok may be expected to handle them with more finesse, without the blundering brutality common in the past. Communist guerrillas however rarely confess that their violent methods are pointless or their aims unattainable (though a large group has lately made its peace with the government). So, too, their backers find it hard enough to disown them. In the sixties the Chinese formed a closer connexion with these guerrillas, partly in rivalry with the Russians for the support of communist parties anywhere partly from Chairman Mao's wish to see his techniques of guerrilla warfare employed wherever revolution was afoot; and partly from the concurrent belief (largely Chairman Mao's too, it seemed) that western imperialism was on the run from the great and expanding alliance of third world revolutionaries.

Compulsory seat belts

Lord Porritt It is welcome news to hear that the question of the compulsory wearing of seat belts is to be raised again in Parliament—and that it is to be a free vote on the matter. I write as President of the Medical Commission on Accident Prevention of the Society of Veteran Motorists—and perhaps most of all as a while surgeon—most strongly to port this measure. No one would dispute its controversial nature, but loss of a "personal freedom" lived in adopting a positive approach to compulsory seat belt wearing is surely a small price to pay for the saving of many lives even more serious injuries to life disablement. Evidence from many countries has shown that the advantages of compulsory seat belt wearing so far outweigh the disadvantages that many of them have been and are being more adequately coped with elsewhere by rational and reasonable "closure" clauses that it is in the interest of human life unthinkable that we should delay any longer in putting a measure which will do so much to alleviate our ghastly epidemic of road traffic accidents. In Australia, the first country to introduce a national measure of compulsory seat belt wearing (following a series of highly successful trials in Victoria) it is already showing something like a 15 per cent fall in road deaths; New Zealand, where compulsory legislation was introduced two years ago, already shows a 10 per cent reduction in fatal accidents. Road Research Laboratory studies in this country in 1972 showed that compulsory seat belt wearing might have saved 13,000 deaths and serious injuries in that year. The accumulated evidence everywhere points to a very significant improvement in road casualty figures. Let us hope we in this country can now take definite and positive steps to counter this modern scourge. Yours, etc, LORD PORRITT, House of Lords.

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1. By agreement between employer and employee a cottage can be registered with the Local Housing Authority as a tied cottage; in the event of disagreement there could be an appeal to a panel or tribunal. 2. No cottage can be registered which does not conform to a standard laid down by regulation. 3. The cottage to be occupied by the employee free of rent and rates at minimum, but possibly free of charge for services—electricity—water, etc. 4. The employee to be paid on the same footing as if he had to pay rent out of his wages. 5. The Local Housing Authority to accept an application from the employee to be registered on their list of persons requiring to be housed—his name to move up the list parallel with the names of those who have local employment but no house—and at age 65 to be at the top of the list. I suggest that if representatives of the Country Landowners' Association, National Farmers' Union and National Union of Agricultural Workers, would want to consider a scheme on these lines they could soon come to an agreement which Governments could willingly accept. Yours faithfully, RICHARD W. TRUMPER, Flat 3, 105 Onslow Square, SW7.

Honey from road verges

From Mr Lawrence D. Hills Sir, In view of the "Sugar blockade" and the trembling of the world price that must be reflected eventually in our shops, may I draw your attention to the thousands of miles of nectar producing areas beside our motorways that could be made to yield supporting honey in the early eighteenth century when sugar was merely a minor condiment? The production of modern hives has fallen from about 100 lb of honey a year to nearer 30 lb, largely because of the slaughter of wild flowers by councils spraying the sides of country lanes with herbicides, and the destruction of bees by farm crop spraying. The sides and centres of motorways could not only provide safe foraging for hundreds of thousands of bees, but colour and interest to relieve the monotony of long distance driving. Plantings could be of shrubs easily grown from seed such as Buddleia globosa and Hieracium officinalis, and long flowering annuals and biennials like buckwheat, crimson clover (Trifolium incarnatum), American sweet clover (Melilotus alba) which is rabbit proof, saintinof and lavender. The cost could be paid from the saving in sugar beet subsidy, and on the N.E.S. by the improvement in health from the reduction in cake, biscuit, sweet and soft drink consumption. Honey is healthier, even in tea, and a hive for every household could be a slogan for the future. I am Sir, yours, etc, LAWRENCE D. HILLS, Director, Secretary, Henry Doubleday Research Assn., Bocking, Braintree, Essex, November 5.

Reform of rating

From Mr Ilyd Harrington Sir, Your leading article "Rating falling into disrepair" (November 4) made two points. For the foreseeable future public services will continue to be financed by a yield from rates and that in the next two or three years at least, there is little hope the rating system will be reformed. Meanwhile the immediate stark problems have to be faced. These are: Firstly that the money cost of local government services this year and next year have increased at a far faster pace than the general level of inflation. This is particularly the case in London where a combination of the costs of reversing the decline in manpower in essential services (particularly London Transport), paying London weights, price restraint and high interest charges on renewing loans, means staggering increases in money terms to be found from taxation simply to maintain about the same level of services. Specifically London Transport poses the perplexing problem that the maximum increase in revenue from fares which is possible without

a loss in revenue due to dented passengers is 36 per cent. If the rate subsidy were to be removed entirely fares revenue would need to rise by four to five times this amount. At the same time, there is a limit to the extent to which domestic ratepayers should be expected to finance these massively increased costs. In the short term there are only two practical answers. One is a massive increase in the proportion of national taxation to pay for local government services. The other is the Government's acceptance that additional sources of revenue must complement the rating system. There is no one in local government who is not aware of the need for restraint and that this is not a time for massive growth. Cuts in local government service and price increases for services can only partially mitigate the situation. Anyone who believes otherwise either does not understand the problem or is prepared to accept the breakdown of public services and widespread redundancies. Yours faithfully, ILLYD HARRINGTON, County Hall, SE1, November 5.

A simplistic question

From Mr Richard Sachs Sir, Simplistic is to simple as realistic is to real. The difference is real, not simple. Yours truly, RICHARD SACHS, Flat 9, 8 The Paragon, SE3, November 5.

From Mr Ian T. Morison

Sir, There is a very high degree of certainty that the British Airways pilot will get us to our destination. Yours faithfully, IAN T. MORISON, 34 Choumont Square, SE15

From Mr Stephen E. A. Green

Sir, Clergy stipends remain notoriously low yet I was reading only the other day that a few thousand in every seven of those whose deeds are recorded in the Dictionary of National Biography 1941-1950 had a clergyman for their father. This is no isolated phenomenon. Sir Christopher Wren, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Lord Nelson, Jane Austen, Lord Tennyson and Cecil Rhodes—to take six names at random—were all "children of the manse". It is a reasonable assumption to make that most of these people died wealthy as well as famous whilst their clerical fathers remained in relative obscurity and poverty. Is the situation so very different today? A most cursory glance at the latest edition of Who's Who reveals the names of many parsons' sons and daughters. There is surely a moral and spiritual imperative on all laymen to do more to help in the matter of the stipends of our clergy and ministers. An even greater burden seems to be laid on those of us who are in addition "children of the manse" and who remember the heroic sacrifices our fathers made on our behalf. There does not appear, however, to be adequate national machinery to deal with this problem. Is this not a matter to which the new Archbishop of Canterbury should direct his attention as a matter of urgency? Yours faithfully, STEPHEN GREEN, 49 Bounds Green Road, Wood Green, N22.

Clergy stipends

From the Reverend M. R. A. Wilson Sir, With regard to the correspondence on clergy stipends on November 5, I should think the last thing the clergy need is a professional body to protect their interests. The £1,200 weekly clergy rise, £70 a week, £20 a week, ministry claim, really shows the clergy in that satisfactory place just where they rarely have the courage to put themselves, where our Lord put himself, dependent on the charity of the good-hearted. A professional body could achieve such a happy and appropriate result. Yours sincerely, MERVYN WILSON, Rector of Bermondsey, 193 Bermondsey Street, SE1

From Miss Esther Williams

Sir, Two cheers for Mr Heath's determination not to resign his leadership of the Tory Party, though I have little admiration and no affection for him. I think the party would do well to ponder Sir Winston Churchill's reply when asked about an appointment to the highest office in another field. "He was the only half-crown article in a six-penny bazaar". Yours faithfully, ESTHER WILLIAMS, 20 Llanedeyrn Road, Penylan, Cardiff.

From Mr Frank Field and Mr Eric Price

Sir, Your leader of October 28 on "The Threat of Starvation" recognized the need for "a prodigious effort" and for "commitments by Governments and peoples". The Rome Forum under the chairmanship of Lady Jackson indicated the potential value of restraint on affluence and consumption. Mr Peart's statement as reported in The Times (November 7) rejecting this view, shows all too clearly that HMG has not even begun to recognize the changes in policy that are necessary if starvation on an unprecedented scale is to be avoided.

From Dr George Morris

Sir, The Times has done a great service in devoting so much space to the United Nations World Food Conference now being held in Rome. The three articles that you carried on the subject in Monday's edition and the report in Tuesday's have all covered many disturbing aspects of the subject. Many points were raised in your coverage but one overwhelming issue needs to be mentioned and that is that the problem is being made infinitely more intractable by our ever-increasing world population. World population has almost doubled in the lifetime of many of the present readers of The Times and last year's population increase alone is estimated as having been more than 80 million.

From Mr Peter Walker

Sir, I am glad that Mrs Judith Hart's Ministry got a reference to "aid for developing countries" into the Queen's Speech, but if the Government's declared principle of social justice is to stop at the Channel corners a nation we shall betray our long Christian and social tradition of the care of the needy across the world.



Work for the church and YMCA

Sir Frank Willis, CBE, who was general secretary of the National Council of YMCAs from 1939 to 1955, died yesterday at the age of 84.

Professor Harold Ruse

Professor A. W. Goldie writes: Harold Ruse, who died recently at the age of 67, was appointed Professor of Pure Mathematics at Leeds University in 1946, and two years later became head of the department.

Lady Henniker-Major

Lady Henniker-Major, who died last week aged 53, was a person who inspired the most widespread affection and respect.

Mr A. Reginald Stamp

Mr A. Reginald Stamp, chairman of the London County Council in 1963, has died.

Col G. H. Kitson

Colonel Geoffrey Herbert Kitson, OBE, who was prominent in the business and civil life of Leeds, has died at the age of 78.

Mr E. Todd

Mr Ernest Todd, manager of the New Zealand All Blacks Rugby Union team, died in Britain in 1972-73, after a long illness. He was 56.

Rooting mysticism in down-to-earth reality

By E. J. Tinsley, Professor of Theology, University of Leeds. Rooting mysticism in down-to-earth reality is a theme that has been constantly pursued by what an American writer has called "the men of the infinite": idealists, romanticists, men of generation and abstraction.

Such limited rationalism was for Péguy a symbol of the fall of man. Like the American poet Wallace Stevens, Péguy believed that the inevitable momentum of the human mind towards abstraction needs to be corrected by having it turned back again and again to the concrete and factual.

Christ's participation in human sin and fear. In Christ, "God too feared death". A real incarnation means that Christ puts himself into the hands of history and critics. There must be an attempt to immunize Christ from exposure to the probabilities and partialities of historical investigation.

France that Péguy writes about becomes what W. H. Auden called a "moral landscape" where one might begin to see the "distant, monotonous city" becoming the "divine harmonious".

Forthcoming marriages

Mr C. J. Bell and Miss J. L. Priest. The engagement is announced between Christopher, son of Mr and Mrs R. E. Bell, of Foston, Bar, Herefordshire, and Joanna, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs M. W. D. Priest, of Birmingham, Worcestershire.

Dinners

Christian Union for the Estate. The Christian Union for the Estate Profession held their annual dinner last night at the House of Commons, sponsored by Mr Rousell Lewis, President of the Institute of Quantity Surveyors.

Downhill Only Ski Club

The Downhill Only Ski Club held their annual dinner at the Savoy Hotel last night. Mr R. G. Edmonds, president, was in the chair and the guest of honour was Herr Karl Fuchs.

Service dinners

The Royal Regiment of Fusiliers (24th/41st Foot). The Prince of Wales, Colonel-in-Chief, visited the regiment at the annual dinner of the Royal Regiment of Wales Dining Club held last night at the Naval and Military Club.

25 years ago

November 9, 1949. From the Times of Wednesday, November 10, 1949. The fall in gilt-edged stocks was continued with increased momentum yesterday, and the market closed at 93.

Latest wills

Professor Archibald Stanton Whitefield, of Dyffryn Ardudwy, Gwynedd, died at his home, Gwynedd, on November 7, 1974. He left £8,000 to the Royal Historical Society and other bequests.

Services tomorrow

Twenty-second Sunday after Trinity. St Paul's Cathedral, London, 10.30. St. Paul's Cathedral, London, 10.30. St. Paul's Cathedral, London, 10.30.

Science report

Geophysics: Where does the heat go? A recent painstaking survey by American geophysicists has helped to shed light on the unresolved question of what determines heat flow from the centre of the Earth.

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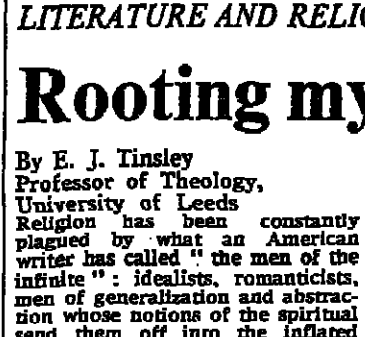
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COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE. November 8: The Duke of Edinburgh was received upon arrival at Newcastle-upon-Tyne Railway Station this morning by Her Majesty the Queen Mother, the Duke and Duchess of York and the Duke of Gloucester.

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Compressive record of uslee helped changed weights

By Phillips Correspondent... The standard set in 1960 Mackeson Gold Cup was...



Turnell: Bruslee suits him well

...last 13 months he has four steeplechase wins... Bruslee suits him well... Turnell is a bold, aggressive...

France to dominate International

From David Hedges Laurel, Nov 8... No country in the history of the Washington DC International has ever provided the first three horses...

Golden Don, the third American runner, was only fourth to Dahlia in the Man-of-War Stakes... De l'Arc de Triomphe, has actually beaten Admetus at level...

WASHINGTON D.C. INTERNATIONAL (442,553; 14m) 21:47:18 Admetus (Sir M. Sobell), J. Cunningham, Jr. France 4-9-1

Pitman unable to ride Crisp after fall

Richard Pitman cracked a collar bone when the favourite, Loom, in the Willis Premier Steeplechase...

...Crisp was unable to ride... Pitman was unable to ride Crisp after falling from the horse...

...Loom was the favourite... Pitman was unable to ride Crisp after falling from the horse...

Disappointment for punters in Hopeful Hurdle

An error by the judge at Doncaster yesterday resulted in the Tote and betting shops paying out on the wrong fourth place in the Hopeful Hurdle...

...Barry, returning after having treatment in London for his shoulder and injury, produced Canadus at the first flight to win the Town Field Handicap Hurdle...

...Barry, returning after having treatment in London for his shoulder and injury, produced Canadus at the first flight to win the Town Field Handicap Hurdle...

Comedy of Errors hard to oppose

By Jim Snow... Northern Racing Correspondent... It is difficult to please all the people all the time in racing...

...Comedy of Errors, winner of the 1973 Champion Hurdle, has won Newcastle's big race the last two years... Comedy of Errors, winner of the 1973 Champion Hurdle...

Easy Regent to win again

From Pierre Gullot French Racing Correspondent... Easy Regent, a comfortable winner of the nine-furlong Prix de Lormoy at Longchamp on October 23...

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Doncaster programme

1.15 THAMES HURDLE (Div I: £238; 2m 30yds) 1.000-21 Four New France (Mrs Perkins), C. Bewicke, 5-11-7 J. Williams

Windsor programme

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Cheltenham programme

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THE TIMES BUSINESS NEWS

Ansafone 19 Upper Brook Street, London W1T 2HS. Let Ansafone answer your phone 01-629 9232

Investment bank likely to become reality in Budget speech

By Goodrick-Clarke Editor. An investment bank will provide industrial finance with medium-term money... Mr Harold Lever, now almost certain to be Chancellor of the Exchequer...

Nation Life situation 'a complete muddle'

By Margaret Stone. After five months of suspense the 30,000 policyholders of the failed Nation Life Insurance Company have received a progress report from the liquidator, Mr Gerhard Weiss...

Small Heath men heckle Mr Benn on aid to Meriden cooperative

By Edward Townsend. Clear signs of hostility from workers at Norton Villiers Triump's Small Heath factory in Birmingham are threatening the success of the government-backed workers' cooperative at NVT's Meriden motor cycle works...

NatWest investigates Sindona allegation

International Westminster Bank, a subsidiary of National Westminster Bank, has begun a full scale inquiry into claims reported to have been made by the former financial tycoon Signor Michele Sindona...

1000 to be laid off by French

By Charles Hargrove. French Government's plan threatens to be successful in soon being brought about a slowing-down of business... 1,000 workers belong to outside companies and are on a temporary work will be used by employees of...

Citibank prime rates down again - to 10 1/2 pc

From Frank Vogl Washington, Nov 8. First National City Bank and First National Bank of Chicago have cut their prime lending rates to 10 1/2 per cent from 10 3/4 per cent, effective from Tuesday...

Tax load blamed for investment slowdown

By Ronald Kershaw Northern Industrial Correspondent. This was too great a burden for industry to bear if it were to remain in healthy competition with similar industries in other countries...

More cash for Rolls shareholders

By John Whitmore. Money recovered by shareholders in the old Rolls-Royce company looks as if it could amount to as much as \$3m a share, or some \$33m in total...

Pan Am and TWA to modify route changes

Spokesmen for Pan American and Trans World Airlines said yesterday that two companies planned further talks over the next few days to decide how to modify their massive route exchange agreement before proceeding further...

American coal strike fixed but expected to be brief

From Our US Economics Correspondent Washington, Nov 8. A national strike by miners, closing more than 70 per cent of America's coal mines, is to start next Tuesday...

Ford Australia lays off over 500 workers

Sydney, Nov 8. Ford Motor Company of Australia announced that it is laying off 450 employees at its Homebush assembly plant in Sydney and 63 employees at its Geelong, Victoria, factory because of declining sales of light cars...

Employers say building industry could face its worst slump since the Thirties

By Patricia Tisdall. A warning that the building industry may be about to experience the worst slump since the 1930s was issued last night by Mr Roger Foster, president of the National Federation of Building Trades Employers...

Increase in brick stocks to 735m

Brick stocks in September had reached a total of about 735 million compared with 178 million a year previously, Mr Gerald Kaufman, Under Secretary for the Environment, said in a Commons written reply yesterday...

Vauxhall Viva heads UK car sales but imports take record share of market

By David Young. Vauxhall's Viva was the biggest seller in the depressed October car market, the latest car sales figures issued by the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders revealed...

Dearer Datsuns

Datsun, the Japanese car maker which has held top place in the league of imported cars into Britain for the past three months, yesterday announced price increases of between 8 per cent and 14 per cent from next Thursday...

Almost 10,000 British Leyland workers idle as Birmingham strike spreads

Almost 10,000 British Leyland workers in the Midlands were idle yesterday as the effects of the strike at the company's Castle Bromwich body plant in Birmingham spread. The strike by 1,300 men has already led to 5,500 workers being laid off...

Ford Australia lays off over 500 workers

Sydney, Nov 8. Ford Motor Company of Australia announced that it is laying off 450 employees at its Homebush assembly plant in Sydney and 63 employees at its Geelong, Victoria, factory because of declining sales of light cars...

British Gas now evaluating Irish Sea wells

British Gas has completed a second well on the gasfield in the Irish Sea, 20 miles off the Lancashire coast, but is not commenting on industry speculation that the well was dry...

How the markets moved

Table with columns: Rises, Falls, and Commodities. Lists various market movements including stock prices and commodity prices.

THE POUND

Table showing exchange rates for various countries: Australia, Austria, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hongkong, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, S. Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Yugoslavia.



PERSONAL INVESTMENT AND FINANCE

Grouse

Selling a house in today's market conditions is hard work. After a succession of prospective viewers but no firm offers, the vendor will probably take steps to extend his net by asking another firm of estate agents to put his house on their books, too.

Insurance

The impact of inflation on your life policies

An argument being heard more frequently is that there is little point in saving, because, with inflation at its present level, it is impossible for anyone paying tax to preserve the purchasing power of his savings. This argument applies as much to life assurance as other forms of saving.

down in favour of a better offer introduced through another firm of estate agents, which also received commission, of course. It is a difficult situation which may face anyone who has arranged for more than one agent to handle the sale of his house, but few people in this situation have been informed by their agents of the potential implications which can arise from this situation.

that of the liabilities, any change in the market rate of interest is likely to have the same effect on both assets and liabilities. Thus, it will have little effect on the financial strength of the office. In fact, of course, the market values of property and equity investments may drop for reasons other than an increase in interest rates—namely, in addition to a fall directly linked to interest rates.

National Savings

Volunteer workers in search of an alternative to the stamp

The decision to phase out the 10p National Savings stamp has caused heartache throughout the entire voluntary workforce of the National Savings movement. And nowhere is this more apparent than in the streets and villages savings groups.



Mrs Elsa Perkins: starting people on the savings habit.

But this new suggestion has been squashed because of the severe administrative inconveniences they impose either upon the savings movement or the Post Office.

Mrs Perkins says, "They are learning how to budget." Most people buy two or three stamps a week, usually with some object in mind, such as meeting the rates bill or paying for a holiday.

Taxation

Dividends versus scrip options

Much has been written recently about the advantages of cash dividends over scrip options. Not least of the problems is the tax burden, and the dividend is levied not only at 52 per cent rate, but at a speed with which the tax has to be met.

Pensions

Needed: a non-partisan package

Occupational pension schemes have wasted a lot of time and effort in recent years trying to adapt themselves to a succession of state schemes, each with its own requirements and implications for occupational schemes.

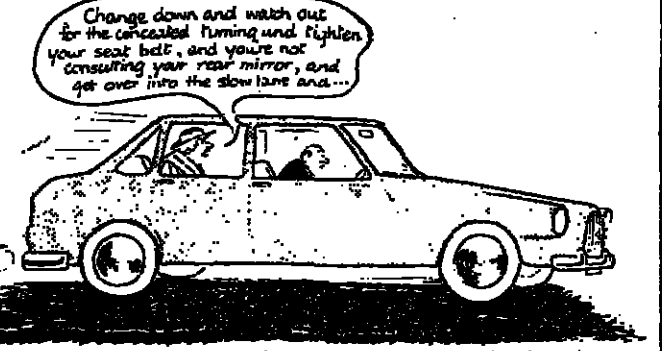
proposals are enacted without modification. The alternative—to make the present scheme acceptable to a majority of the community—is also politically very difficult but not necessarily impossible.

It is widely expected that extra 50p will be abolished in the Budget week, but the fact remains that there is a cash outflow each dividend is paid.

Motor insurance

Why aren't drivers told the cost of a settlement?

All too often in insurance it seems as if there is one rule for the policyholder and another for the insurers. It shows particularly in respect of the giving of information: insurers want all reasonable information before taking on a risk, but they may not be so ready to reciprocate by giving one information after a claim.



... or the fact that somebody else is likely to be driving the car quite regularly.

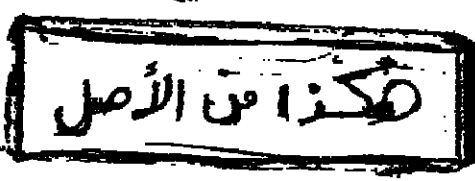
view, it is better to hand over everything to the insurance company and to let it act in your name—since it will be meeting the cost of the claim. This suits the insurance company as well. In fact, insurance companies make it a condition in their policies that, if they wish, they can take over and conduct in the name of the policyholder (or of any other person entitled to indemnity under the policy) the defence or settlement of any claim.

Unit trust performance

Table with columns for Unit Trusts, Growth and Specialist funds, and Specialist funds. It lists various funds like GROWTH, Unicorn Prof M, Brands Capital, etc., along with their performance metrics.

Table with columns for Drayton Fitts, S & P Ebor Univ, Practical, Schroder Europe, etc., along with their performance metrics.

The example ignores simplicity, buying and expenses, but these, of course, are allowable. In deciding whether to opt for a scrip dividend or cash dividend, the investor must consider the tax consequences of each.



Vera Di Pall



ED BY MARGARET STONE

FINANCIAL NEWS

Dividends scrip options

Dividends scrip options... just over a year since...

J rights • Two new portfolios

Equity market was led by market this week, with hopes and fears...

Export successes by Teacher's bring 75pc leap in profits

By David Moxit... Although rather exceptional in nature an encouraging boost...

Buyers starting to nibble at housing land

By Our Financial Staff... Against the general gloomy pattern of comment on the outlook for the housing market...

Two FMC directors now back takeover

By Adrienne Gleeson... The efforts of the NFU Development Trust to take over the meat wholesaler FMC...

Stock markets Gold shares jump on record price for bullion

The last day of the pre-Budget trading account in equities was featured last night by a late burst of speculative buying...

Latest dividends

Table with columns: Company, Ord, Year, Div, Prev, Dividend %

Clifford's Dairies down again

The first six months of this year did not provide Clifford's Dairies, suppliers of the £475,000 forecast...

Caroni turn sugar loss into profit of £2.6m

The dramatic volte-face in the fortunes of sugar producers in the past year is particularly illustrated by Caroni...

WATNEY BELGIUM chief removed

Grand Metropolitan Ltd announces the resignation of M Jacques Lacroix, managing director of Watney Belgium SA...

Executex Clothes

Incurring a trading loss of £98,000 against one of £11,000 in the preceding year, Executex Clothes has diminished the slide...

Receiver sought for Land & House offshoot

The board of the Land and House Property Corporation said yesterday that it had given instructions for the appointment of a receiver for its Australian subsidiary...

Gold Cross shareholder speaks up

Mr J. D. Baars, a shareholder in Gold Cross Hospital Supplies, which has received a bid from the United States group...

Billingsley

G. F. LOVELL & CO. Turnover for half-year to June 30, £1.25m (£972,000) and pre-tax profit, £5,000 (£20,000)...

GALAH GUYLON TEA Taxable profit last year £46,000 (£13,000). New company Galaha Estates to be incorporated in Sri Lanka...

MITSUBI SHIPBUILDING After-tax net profit for six months ended September 30 fell to 1,496m yen (£2.1m) (£6,539m)...

TAKEDA CHEMICAL IND On sales up from 105,406m yen to 133,912m yen, pre-tax earnings for half year to September 30 expanded from 8,556m yen to 11,738m yen (£16.7m)...

Unit-of-account loan for Oslo

The city of Oslo will float a 12m to 15m unit-of-account, 10 per cent, seven-year loan on November 18 at around 98.5 per cent, market sources said in Brussels.

Eurobond prices (midday indicators)

Table with columns: Bid, Offer, Bond Name, Price

SWISS REINSURANCE

Net income for year to June 30, 85m francs (82m francs). Group gross premium income 3,361m francs (3,154m francs).

FUTURA HOLDINGS

With profits for first nine months comparable with last year total board expects similar total.

SCOTTISH ASSAM TEA

Mr G. Manktelow has raised his holding to 13,600 shares, more than 10 per cent of the capital.

H. WOODWARD & SON

Turnover for half-year to March 31 up from £5.5m to £4.9m, but pre-tax profit down from £87,000 to £53,000.

ACORN SECURITIES

Last term taxable revenue of £90,000 (£79,000) with net asset value per income share 50.45p (50.03p) and per capital share 45.43p (45.54p).

Bond rates cut

Frankfurt, Nov 8.—The Federal Bank said today it has cut the selling rate on its non-interest bearing Federal Government and Post Office bonds by three-eighths of one per cent from today.

The \$15m 10 per cent, Caisse Central de Cooperation Economique loan at par is also fully placed after heavy demand.

The success of this issue which broke a long new issue pause in dollar loans, was directly due to recent United States prime rate reductions and shows the new health of the primary market.

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We can now offer directors the added luxury of retiring on their own terms.

Until recently, company directors have had to pay dearly for the privilege of retiring. They had to ensure their own Pension and couldn't benefit from the tax concessions available on company pensions.

The Directors Retirement Plan offered by Abbey Life gives company directors the well-deserved privilege of controlling the sums they set aside for retirement.

The Plan's flexibility also allows you to decide where your money is invested and how you receive the benefits when you retire.

Your success hasn't been easy; the Directors Retirement Plan will make the most of it.

The arithmetic of the plan is worth studying at leisure—to find out more fill in the coupon and send it to us or consult your usual insurance advisor. No stamp is required—we pay the postage.

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PARLIAMENT, November 8, 1974

Foreign Secretary to visit African states for talks about future Rhodesian policy

House of Commons MR JAMES CALLAGHAN, Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs (Cardiff, South-East, Lab.), moving that the Southern Rhodesia Act 1974 (C. 10) be approved, said this was the tenth occasion on which the House had been asked by successive governments to approve it.

The sanctions (he said) which are continued by these orders are clear signs that the people of Rhodesia that Britain does not and will not accept the illegal declaration of independence of November 1965. (Cheers.) They know that as we renew these sanctions today Rhodesia will not be accepted as a member of the international community until this illegality is brought to an end.

Britain can be proud of her record of decolonisation and of the remaining chapter and that it is to ensure as best we can that there is a peaceful and orderly transfer to majority rule in our last colonial responsibility in Africa. Since Parliament last debated the subject there has been rapid and dramatic changes in the political situation in Africa, especially in the Portuguese position.

Mr Smith has a problem. It will not go away. Indeed, it will get worse year by year until the illegal regime makes its peace with Britain and the world or is replaced by a regime which has the confidence of the great majority of people in Rhodesia. Making this peace will mean implementing the six principles supported by successive British Governments and which provide, among other things, guaranteed progress to majority rule and the elimination of racial discrimination.

In particular, the Government would agree to no settlement which did not have the consent of the African majority but which the African majority remain committed to do all in our power to promote these principles by orderly and peaceful change in Rhodesia.

It was in nobody's interest in that country, black or white, nor of the countries surrounding Rhodesia, that central Africa should be engulfed in a racial, armed struggle. There was still time to avert this situation. But to do so would, in the British Government's view, require a greater sense of understanding from Mr Smith and his colleagues than he (Mr Callaghan) had yet shown.

Locking up moderate leaders (he continued) or ignoring the views of Africans merely creates a vacuum which makes way for more extreme and more extreme leaders to take over.

It was important that MPs should do or say nothing which would be interpreted as a policy that must take place in Rhodesia and Africa.

It was important that they should not be appearing to bring pressure to bear from outside on the internal affairs of other countries in southern Africa except in those spheres which have been carefully delineated in past debates.

The best way of expressing their views to South Africa would be through the Foreign Secretary to visit South Africa. (Conservative cheers.) He did not see how that could be misunderstood.

Mandatory sanctions should have been put on and the Rhodesia question should have been settled between Britain and Rhodesia. But it has been the Opposition and individual Conservatives did not pick and choose which laws they obeyed and which they did not, nationally and internationally.

In their manifesto Labour talked about intensifying sanctions. The Foreign Secretary has not done a bit. He talked now about whether they could be made more effective, but it was all a case of splitting the wind.

In the difficult and delicate situation existing today (he said) our wisest course is to maintain the status quo for the present. This means our acceptance in accordance with the principle of international law, however sad, of a continuance of the present Order for a further period; but I entirely agree with the final words of the Foreign Secretary that we must not in any way weaken our determination to proceed as best we can to bring about a just and lasting settlement for the benefit of all the people of Rhodesia.

Blank cheque Mr AMERY (Brighton, Pavilion, C) said the Foreign Secretary seemed to be interpreting the principle as an African veto on any agreement which was giving them a blank cheque to demand majority rule now. That went far beyond the Tiger, Fearless, and 1970 proposals.

He was dismayed that Mr Callaghan had not made plans to go to Salisbury for talks with both sides. The dangers of confrontation were real and Britain might hasten it by strengthening the language of the Order and encouraging the African extremists.

We should not (he said) ingratiate ourselves with the African by taking an extensively hostile attitude to the European community in Rhodesia or South Africa. To have a one-man-one-vote system at the present stage of the evolution of Rhodesia and South Africa could only lead to the kind of situation they had seen in

Africa itself. He hoped she would consider the prospect that she could be sucked into a mini-Vietnam, forced more and more to provide armed police and more and more aid in order to prevent the spread of violence in Rhodesia.

The time has passed (he said) when the Rhodesian problem could be settled through negotiation between the British Government and the illegal régime alone, and I have no intention of following such a path. It is not for us to tell Africans what sort of settlement they should accept. It is for them to decide and work out for themselves.

Any solution would have to take account of changes on Rhodesia's borders, and African aspirations would not be met by complicated franchise solutions.

It can only (he went on) come by a change of heart among white Rhodesians and the recognition by the Southern Rhodesian régime that with a black majority population which must be given real power.

If Africans were not given real power, white Rhodesia would face an increasingly lonely future. A settlement should mean the Africans would play the major part but it would also have to reflect the interests of the white minority.

My officials (he said) have been in consultation with a number of African countries. This is a fruitful path to explore and I intend it should continue. I hope early in the new year a number of countries in Africa for talks on Rhodesia as well as for wider ranging talks on matters of common and Commonwealth interest.

MR HUGH FRASER (Stafford and Stone, C) asked if Mr Callaghan would consider visiting Africa and Lourenco Marques.

MR CALLAGHAN—Such a visit at the present time would create a great deal of misunderstanding in other parts of Africa. (Cons.) It is important if we are to get a solution there should be no misunderstanding—important there should be neither misunderstanding of our motives nor any suspicions of what we are doing.

It is important that on this occasion I should have full and complete information on the number of African states about the policy we are proposing to adopt.

My aim in making this reconnaissance is to answer if there is one, to the question what Britain can usefully do, and what others can do, to bring about an acceptable settlement.

I am determined we should not miss any openings there may be to promote peaceful change in Rhodesia.

We stand by the principles announced by successive British governments and by maintaining the sanctions which are the cornerstone of our policy. I am sure that Britain will, I hope, still help to bring her last great responsibility in Africa to a just and lasting conclusion. This is the firm intention of the present Government. (Lab cheers.)

Nigeria, Ghana, the Congo and Uganda. MR HOOLEY (Sheffield, Heeley, Lab) said the alternatives to sanctions were capitulation or war.

Britain should make clear that if execution of the sanctions in Rhodesia those concerned would be committing crimes and would be accountable when Rhodesia returned to the realm of constitutional and legal government.

Soviet dominance MR HASTINGS (Mid-Bedfordshire, C) said history would judge the events in the Portuguese territories in Africa not as a sudden outbreak of enlightened liberalism so much as another opening towards the Soviet dominance of central Africa.

It might not be long before Soviet warships were using bases there, and it might not be long before the seas of those countries were dominated by Soviet ships.

All we are doing this sad day (he said) is debating a pathetic and meaningless little annual gesture of sanctions. The goal for what has happened in Rhodesia does not lie primarily with any of the peoples of Rhodesia, but with the British Government, and I do not exempt my own party.

This was a petty, sordid little aftermath of empire which the Government ought to have had the expertise and wisdom to avoid.

MR STANBOROUGH (Bromley, Orpington, C) said if there was to be peace in southern Africa it had to be agreed by the community that real peace for Europe and writers who did not accept that ultimately they must have African government. History was against the Rhodesian régime.

MR TOWNSEND (Bexley, Bexleyheath, C) said this would be the worst possible moment to make a change in policy. Mr Smith wanted, above all, recognition from Britain and overseas investment. He did not see it as the role of a generation of Conservatives to bring economic comfort and political respectability to Mr Smith. It was very seriously concerned about the danger presented by the Soviet fleet off the Cape they must take into account the effects of losing the friendship of so many African states in that area.

Feeling the pinch MR ELLIOTT (Minister of State, Foreign and Commonwealth Office (Norwich, North, Lab.) said there were indications that Rhodesia was now feeling the pinch of higher costs of ocean and rail. (Conversative shouts of "So are we.") There is (he said) ample evidence of a growing detestation of Rhodesia's economic future (some Conservative laughter).

There is a growing detestation of Rhodesia's economic future (some Conservative laughter). There has dropped substantially and there had been an increase in the number of immigrants from Rhodesia.

They could not determine what would be the result of negotiations with the Rhodesian régime and white, as to what the future structure should be. It was for them to determine. The Beira patrol was continuing and it was totally effective. The vast majority of MPs and British people were against the Rhodesian régime which had shown no indication that it had woken up to the rapidly changing situation in southern Africa. The order was carried by 124 votes to 23—Government majority, 10.

COMPANY MEETING NOTICES

BRAZIL RAILWAY COMPANY (Incorporated in the State of Maine, U.S.A.) To the Members of the Company: First Mortgage 60-Year Bonds.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that pursuant to the provisions of Clause 17(a) of the Company's Memorandum and Articles of Association, a meeting of the Bondholders of the Company will be held on Thursday, the 21st November 1974, at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon at the offices of the Company, 25 Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.

BELOAN SUBDIVISION at 25 Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4, on Thursday the 21st November 1974, at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of electing a Representative of the Bondholders to attend the meeting of the Board of Directors of the Company on 28th November 1974.

Holder of the Bonds to bear must obtain from the Bank Trust Company or the Authorized Depository at which they are held a Valid Certificate of Deposit in respect of the Bonds to be attended at the meeting.

London Bank of Scotland, 30 Blythe Street, London, E.C. 2, and Paris Securities Company, 29 Boulevard de la Madeleine, Paris, France, are the Joint Custodians of the Bonds.

MISCELLANEOUS FINANCIAL CITY OF LEEDS Bills totalling £5 million issued 6th November 1974 at an average price of 117 1/2 p.c.m. 16 per cent applications totalling £5 million and applications totalling £5 million. No other bills outstanding.

BUSINESS NOTICES

READERS OF THE TIMES are asked to take appropriate professional advice before entering obligations.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY IN THE ISLE OF MAN WHERE TAXATION IS LOW AND OPTIMISM HIGH

Builders merchants and manufacturing business opportunities in concrete, pre-cast, precast. Good potential, but requires further injection of capital.

FINANCIAL & INVESTMENT ACCORN—monthly investment newsletter has shown subscribers how to invest their money through 1974/1975. Write to Warren, Johnson & Co. Ltd., Church House, Godalming, Surrey, UK.

LEGAL NOTICES IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ACT 1948.

NOTICE is hereby given that a PETITION for the WINDING UP of the above-named Company was on the 12th day of October 1974 presented to the said Court by Griffin Factors Limited whose registered office is at Phoenix Court, 15, Minster Lane, London EC3M 3LS.

NOTE—An person who intends to petition must serve on or send by post to the Registrar of Companies a copy of the petition in writing of his intention so to do. The petition must be signed by the petitioner or, if a firm, by a partner or by a person authorised in writing to do so.

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LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE is hereby given pursuant to a 27 of the TRUSTEE ACT 1925 in relation to the TRUSTEE ACT 1925. The ESTATE of any of the persons named in the Schedule to this notice and descriptions of any property which may be sold or otherwise disposed of in relation to the estate of any of the persons named in the Schedule to this notice.

RECEIPTS—store available for concrete, pre-cast, precast. Good potential, but requires further injection of capital.

LEGAL MATTER OF THE GARAGE SERVICE COMPANY Limited. By Order of the High Court of Justice, the Court has ordered that the company be wound up.

TO LET YOUR HOLIDAY ACCOMMODATION RING 01-837 3311

Advertisement for 'RING' holiday accommodation, featuring a circular logo with the word 'RING' and contact number 01-837 3311.

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Tinderbox Shops and Stores TOYS FROM BEALS. Our new catalogue has just been published.

"MILL REEF" The story of Mill Reef in words and music narrated by Albert Finney with commentary by Peter O'Sullivan and music by Tim Hollar.

Fashion and Beauty EVENING TAIL SUITS MORNING SUITS. SURPLUS TO HIRE DEPT. FOR SALE FROM £300.

SAFE & SURE HYGIENIC Pants & Liners New comfort for incontinence sufferers.

SHOPPING POSTAL AND WEEKEND SHOPPING

DEEP FREEZE IT—AND FORGET IT Then let our attractively punched card index keep you fully informed of your stock position.

FANTASTIC VALUE Complete kitchen knife set. 12 professional high quality kitchen knives and tools with stainless steel handles.

COBBS ONLY £3.75 + 25p Dpt. 17, 27, Blenheim Gdns., Ldn., SW2

CREATIVE TOY FOR CHRISTMAS Dr. Brock says a generous number of books have been published recently.

100 MAGNETS 80p. An original and unusual set of 100 individual magnets.

CROSSCUBES How many good word games do you know? Crosscubes (birch wood) combines the good points of them all!

SLEEP SOUNDLY Country Style! The unique country Hop Pillow.

HOME LUXURY RADIATOR SLEEVES Stop Wall Discolouration.

BE PREPARED Avoid nasty accidents. The GRIPPEE will make your shoes slip-proof on wet ground.

SNOW CHAINS FOR SHIP BE PREPARED Avoid nasty accidents. The GRIPPEE will make your shoes slip-proof on wet ground.

Postal and Weekend Shopping also on pages 27 and 28

RELYON SLEEPERZEE. BEDS UP TO 30% OFF. List Price, Discount Price, Bed Price.

Table with columns: List Price, Discount Price, Bed Price. Rows include Beautyrest Emperor, Beautyrest Conquest, Beautyrest Bedcase, etc.

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PLASTIC COATED SHEET. Washable, rustproof, adjustable.

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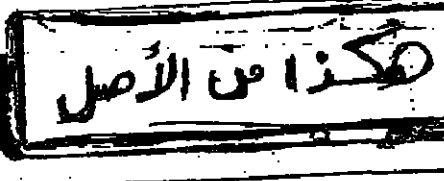












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Writers in AMSTERDAM... copywriter we're looking for needs only following: suitable writing ability...

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ed by professional association in London. The duties include the supervision of student registrations...

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ESTATE AGENTS ATTENTION

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pharmaceutical company seeking a qualified person for a sales position in the London area...

REWARDS

REWARDS: £10,000 for information leading to the identification of a person who has been involved in a major fraud...

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REWARDS: £10,000 for information leading to the identification of a person who has been involved in a major fraud...

PROPERTY ABROAD

A FARMHOUSE ON MENORCA: With enormous potential as a holiday home or second home...

PROPERTY ABROAD

DORSET: Small house, very attractive, situated in a large village house with small cottage...

MANAGEMENT AND EXECUTIVE

Country Fishing Hotel: manager and chef manager. The hotel is situated in a beautiful area...

PROPERTY ABROAD

PROFITABLE INVESTMENT POSSIBILITY: A new centre in the Frankfurt, Wiesbaden, Mainz area...

akt, Verwaltungs- und Immobilien GmbH, 61 Darmstadt, Elisabethenstr. 5, West Germany

LONDON AND SUBURBAN

ON KINGSTON HILL: OPPOSITE RICHMOND PARK - A 1972 FREEHOLD HOUSE FOR SALE

Attractive brick, white stone exterior, large garden, 4 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms...

SELGRAVIA, S.W.1: Charming house, 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, large garden...

SLINGTOWN, West End: 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, large garden, close to transport...

CHEWICK, W.4: Completely modernized flat and maisonette, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms...

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BARCLAY, W.1: 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, large garden, close to transport...

LONDON FLATS: Magnificent in quiet square overlooking Regent's Park...

TREMENDOUS BARGAIN! Enormous bargain flat overlooking Regent's Park...

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SW7 CORNWALL GARDENS: Light and spacious ground floor flat overlooking gardens...

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NEW CONVERSION 1st floor flat: 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, large garden...

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WORKING, near station: 3-bed room, 2 bathrooms, large garden...

MACCLESFIELD: Large 4-bed room, 2 bathrooms, large garden...

DIVINE COTTAGE: Fully furnished, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms...

DULLWICH: 12 miles, Victoria, 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms...

PEACEFUL KERRY FARMHOUSE: overlooking 100 acres, 4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms...

PROPERTY ABROAD: A FARMHOUSE ON MENORCA: With enormous potential...

DORSET: Small house, very attractive, situated in a large village house...

MANAGEMENT AND EXECUTIVE: Country Fishing Hotel: manager and chef manager...

PROPERTY ABROAD: PROFITABLE INVESTMENT POSSIBILITY: A new centre in the Frankfurt...

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COTTAGE: 4 1/2 miles Bishop's Stortford, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms...

VICINIA WATER: Cottage on private estate, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms...

PROPERTY WANTED: Wanted country residence in S.E. England with 1-2 acres...

EXCHANGE: Wanted country residence in S.E. England with 1-2 acres...

LAND FOR SALE: Excellent building plot, 1/2 acre, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms...

THE TIMES DIRECTORY OF ESTATE AGENTS: BROMLEY, BECKENHAM, CHISLEHURP, DAVENPORT...

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PUBLIC NOTICES

TO the Clerk to the LICENSING JUSTICES for the London District: The Commission of Police for the Metropolitan Police District...

CHURCH COMMISSIONERS: PASTORAL MEASURE 1968: The Church Commissioners have prepared a DRAFT PASTORAL MEASURE...

EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY: to set up new Male Division of well-established reputable...

LIVELY OPENING FOR BRIGHT COLLEGE LEAVER: Terrific, newly created position for a college leaver...

THERE'S MONEY IN EXPLORATION: Large International Oil Company is looking for a Secretary...

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NEW HORIZONS ARE AHEAD: We don't believe in a 'soft' world...

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SECRETARIAL AND General Appointments

SECRETARIAL: The position calls for a Secretary, aged probably 25-35, with a minimum of 5 years experience...

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PROPERTY TO LET: SELGRAVIA, S.W.1: Charming house, 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms...

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LIVELY OPENING FOR BRIGHT COLLEGE LEAVER: Terrific, newly created position for a college leaver...

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